The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,584.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
including postage..... „ 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

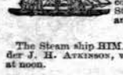
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 tons, 256 H.P., Commander J. H. Anderson, will be despatched on the 5th July 1870 at noon.

July.	Leave Bombay	5	Leave Madras	July.
„	Caswar	7	„ Pondicherry	18
„	Narrakal	9	„ Cocanada	20
„	Tuticorin	10	„ Visagapatam	21
„	Colombo	11	„ Bimlipatam	21
„	Galle	12	„ Gopalpore	22
„	Negapatam	14	„ False Point	24
			Arrive Calcutta	26

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Kutnaschery, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

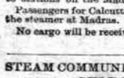
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 Days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. Shaw, will be despatched on the 9th July 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	July.	Down.	July.
Leave Bombay	9	Leave Bussorah	29
„ Murrachee	12	„ Muscat	29
„ Guadur	14	„ Fao	29
„ Muscat	17		Aug.
„ Bunder Abbas	20	„ Bushire	1
„ Linga	20	„ Linga	4
„ Bushire	23	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Fao	24	„ Muscat	9
„ Mahomerah	24	„ Guadur	10
„ Bussorah	25	„ Kurrachee	13
		Arrive Bombay	16

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

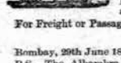
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.



MESSRS. THOMAS and JAMES HARRISON'S S. S. ALHAMBRA will be despatched for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, on or about the 15th of July.

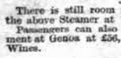
For Freight or Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents *s. s.* Alhambra.

Bombay, 29th June 1870.

P.S.—The Alhambra had a number of Passengers on her passage out, who expressed themselves to Captain Mee as well satisfied with all the arrangements on board his Steamer.

RUBATTINO PASSENGER LINE.



THE first class new built *s. s.* INDIA, 1800 tons, Captain Dodero, will sail for EUROPE, via the Suez Canal, on or about the 8th JULY.

There is still room for a limited number of Passengers by the above Steamer at the rates advertised in another column.

Passengers can also be booked to Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa at £56, 1st Class, or £37, 2nd Class, including Wines.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 4th July 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, have been constructed in England with special regard to all the requirements of the Passenger Traffic from and to India.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£35	£25	£14	Without Food
Suez	38	22	8	
Port Said	40	24	9	
Messina	48	37	13	Including Wines.
Naples	50	35	13	
Leghorn	53	36	15	
Genoa	53	36	15	

Children under 9 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the above-named Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first of the Steamers which have been built for this line, the INDIA, 2,000 tons, affording unsurpassed accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers, will be despatched from Bombay on or about 8th July 1870.

The *s. s.* INDIA has 52 first and 40 second class berths.

For prospectus and rates of freight apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(*via* SUEZ CANAL).

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET & CIE. WILL HAVE ELEVEN STEAMERS MONTHLY FROM BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¼ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	Without Food
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 8	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, BRUNSCHEIDE, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

FOR RANGOON, DIRECT.

THE A 1, 14 years, Ship COPENHAGEN will be despatched immediately for Rangoon, and offers a favourable opportunity. For Freight or Passage apply to

COUPLAND & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £30.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 6th July, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s *s. s.* BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 350 H. P.,) Captain W. Blake, will leave for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 4th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 5th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
1st July 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s *s. s.* COLUMBIAN, (2,189 tons, and 500 H.P.,) Captain N. Steward, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 6th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Monday, the 4th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
1st July 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.
(To follow the COSPATRICK.)

THE A. 1. Composite clipper Ship DILAWUR, 1306 tons register, James H. Baillie, Commander.

This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
4 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
4 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
4 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
4 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
4 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
4 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
4 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1869 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July 1870, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the undermentioned VALUABLE PROPERTIES, by order and directions of Pestonjee Hormusji Suntook, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Meyhai, widow and administratrix of Dadabhoy Sorabji Suntook, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, the Mortgagor, under a deed by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 13th day of May 1867, and made or expressed to be made between the said Dadabhoy Sorabji Suntook (since deceased) of the one part and the said Pestonji Hormusji Suntook of the other part.

LOT No. 1.

All the right, title, and interest on third share of the said Dadabhoy Sorabji Suntook, in all those pieces or parcels of land or ground, with the four several messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses, stables, godowns and premises thereon standing, together with the out-houses, stables, and sheds, also thereon standing, situate, lying and being at Trinity Street, Dhobie Talao, facing on the eastside thereof, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh wur, registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under Nos. 683, 176 82, 240, respectively, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 92, 58, 59, 62, and 63 respectively, containing by admeasurement 6,753 square yards, or a little more or less, standing in the name of the said Pestonji Hormusji Suntookji, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north partly by the Trinity Chapel and partly by the premises belonging to Muttoonji Rustomji Tumbowalla and Muncherji Dadabhoy Bushaw, the property of Dorabji Limasawalla and Dossabhoy Cursetji Wadia, and on the south and partly on the west by the house of Edulji Shapoorji Mhota and Rustomji Shapoorji Mhota, and partly by a public lane, and on or towards the south by the 4th Marine Street, partly by the property of Dossabhoy Cursetji Wadia and partly by the messuages, tenements and premises formerly in and now or occupied by the said Dadabhoy Sorabji Suntook and the other members of his family.

LOT No. 2.

And all the right, title, and interest on third share of the said Dadabhoy Sorabjee Suntook, in all that piece or parcel of land and ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or the range or chawl of buildings standing thereon, situated, lying and being at Trinity Street, outside the Fort, on the Fazendari ground belonging to Sorabji Dady Suntook, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 4, and facing on the west of the Trinity Street, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the west by the said Trinity Street and by the Trinity Chapel, on or towards the east by sheds belonging to different persons, on or towards the south by a passage, and on or towards the north by sweeper's passage, and which said premises were formerly and now are in the occupation of Shapoorjee Muncherjee Mulna Feerojena.

On Thursday, the 21st July, at 3 P.M., on the premises—

LOT No. 3.

All the right, title, and interest on third share of the said Dadabhoy Sorabji, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, or stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Marine Road, outside the Fort, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 84, and of the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No.——, facing towards the west side of the said Marine Road, containing by admeasurement —— square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the north by the public road street called 4th Marine Street, on the west by the public road called Marine, on or towards the south by the house of Pestonji Dossabhoy, and on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, and which said that by the house of Dorabji Mestree, and the said premises were formerly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy Rustomji and are now occupied by Meherwanji Sorabji and other tenants.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments thereon standing, situate, lying and being at Trinity Street, Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort, facing on east side thereof in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, standing upon the Fazendarec ground belonging to Sorabjee Dady Suntook, and registered in the books of the Municipality of Bombay in the name of the said Dadabhoy Sorabjee Suntook under No. 6, containing by admeasurement 102 8/9 square yards or a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the public passage, on or towards the west by the vacant ground of Sorabjee Dady Suntook, on or towards the south by the house of Jejeebhoy Rustomjee, and on or towards the north by the house of Dhunjeebhoy Muttonjee, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of —— and are now in the occupation of the Parsee charitable school, —— and are now in the occupation of the tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 3 Medow Street, Fort.—Dated this 4th day of July 1870.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON.

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Sanbitan via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES:

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., MANGALORE and MERCARA.
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., CALICUT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER and COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The DIVIDEND declared at the Eighth Annual General Meeting, viz., Rs. 25 per SHARE, WILL BE PAID on and after THURSDAY, 14th July, at the Chief Offices, Byculla, to those SHAREHOLDERS who were on the Register on the 20th June.

The Share Certificates must be produced when applying for the Dividend.

By order,
Byculla, 4th July 1870. W. COLCLOUGH, Chief Manager.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on TUESDAY, July 19th, 1870, at 4 P.M., to confirm the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, carried unanimously at the Annual General Meeting held at Broach on the 30th ultimo:—

Proposed by James Greeve, Esq.,
Seconded by George Cotton, Esq.,

That from the balance of the year's profit, after payment of dividend, the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 1,37,500, by repayment to each Shareholder on the Company's register this day the sum of Rs. 150 per share, thus reducing the value of each Share from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 850."

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Broach, 4th July 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE HALF YEAR'S ACCOUNTS.

The UNDERSIGNED requests that all CLAIMS and OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS against the STORES DEPARTMENT may be SENT IN AT ONCE for examination and payment.

JN. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.
Stores Office, Byculla, 4th July 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY, the 18th July 1870, and until further Notice, the KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY will, under instructions from Government, be CLOSED for TRAFFIC, and the Trains, now running between JULLUM and KHAMGAUM, will be DISCONTINUED.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th July 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of 50 TONS each of PURE CASTOR and COCOANUT OIL, deliveries to commence immediately after acceptance of Tender, and to be continued as may be directed by the Undersigned.

Price to include delivery at the Stores Department, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders together with a small sample of each description of Oil, to be sent to the undersigned not later than Noon on Monday, the 25th instant.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.
Stores Office, Byculla, 4th July 1870.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES WILLIAM BROWN has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 4th July 1870.

FROM THE CALCUTTA REVIEW, APRIL 1870.

"The 'Madras Jurist' has reached its fifth volume, and has deservedly secured a large circulation in the sister Presidency. It is published punctually at the beginning of each month, and embraces a wide range of legal subjects both Indian and English. Its principal value of course consists in the reports of Madras High Court Judgments, but all the more important Bengal and Bombay cases are also given. The leading articles are ably and carefully written, and furnish the younger legal practitioners and students with valuable *resumés* of the more important legal topics and principles, expressed in interesting and intelligible language. The 'Legal Echoes from England' contain a readable summary of the latest events in home politics and legislation. By opening his columns to the discussions of legal points and difficulties, and answering the questions of correspondents, the Editor has supplied a much felt *desideratum*, for which young judicial officers and pleaders ought to be, and no doubt are, duly grateful. 'Short Notes of English Cases' are specially compiled for the 'Jurist' and serve to keep the reader *au courant* with the decisions of the superior Courts in England. The Circular Orders and Letters of the Madras High Court are also given. We would call attention especially to a very useful and complete set of Criminal Procedure Forms, issued by them last year, the adoption of which will save magisterial officers much time and trouble. Though not formally sanctioned by the Bengal and Bombay High Courts, they are, no doubt, equally applicable to those Presidencies.

"The 'Jurist' is very neatly got up and printed, and the price is so moderate as to bring it within the reach of everybody interested in legal matters. We are glad that it only requires to be known in order to command the same success in Bengal that it has already deservedly attained in Madras and Bombay."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The High Court Judgments (Madras), furnished with the permission of the Judges, appear in these Journals some months before their ordinary publication as "High Court Reports," and the Judgments in Appeal to Her Majesty in Council supplied direct to the Agents of these Journals in London, are generally one year, and sometimes two years, in advance of "Moore's Indian Appeals." In the *Jurist* for June 1870, a P. C. Judgment, only ONE MONTH old, was republished.

Annual Subscription.

To the "Madras Jurist" (alone).....Rs. 20.
To the "Revenue Register" (alone).....Rs. 10.
The 24 Numbers for Rs. 30, postage included.

Agents... { Mr. C. Foster, Foster Press, Madras.
Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. Thacker, Vining and Co., Bombay.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE from the 30th June 1870

Abbiey, R
Ivoys, G G
Bhanjee bin Ranojee
Brand, W
Brown, J
Bishop, E
Bell, G
Cook, H
Christeon
Cresp, R R
Chaguniall Viswanath
Carvalho, C
Dobbe, Paymaster
Dinwiddie, L
Dinshaw Muncherjeebhoy
Damos, C A
Dale, R
Dunbar Eduljee
Daniell, F
Dungate, S
Dinsmoore
Dawes, T L
Elliott
Elpes, W
Fit gerald, J P
Fournier, E
Freeman, R N
Gauvin, Mrs
Garrett, W & Co
Greaves, W
Grimberg, F, Madame
Gallagher, T
Gardner
Gaiber, H E
Gabboy, A S
Hansen, Mrs
Hormusjee Rustomjee & Co
Hulme, J S
Hajee Ian Mahomed Abdool Latiff Cuddoo
Holden, C
Hiebris Boreman & Co
Jumsedjee Furdoonjee Madan
Jones, Lieut
Lindman, L H, Dr.
Latham, W
Leseelin, A
Ilirsch, L
Marshall, G
Mohan, J
Main, J
McMullan, E, Mrs
Marav, G S E
Meyer, J H
McCabe, P
Mennie, W
McKenneth, T
McCrory, Mrs
Marshall, C W
Mc Ghahan, J
Miller
Netto, G G
Nowrojee Jehangeer
Oliphant
Osburne, P H
Oliphant, R
Oliver, S
Perrey, J H
Purce, J
Parkinson, Mrs
Preston
Payne, W H
Preston, R W
Perkins, E
Pratt, J
Premchund Naronjee
Ryphut
Ruttonjee Bezonjee
Ruttonjee Sorabjee
Ryan, A G
Raynal, L
Stephen, C J
Simois, J M
Thomas, W
Weskine, T
Wisdome, A
Whittle, J
Wells, W A
Williams, P
C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, 4th July 1870.

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS in a Private Family for ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN in a House facing BACK BAY. For further particulars apply to Z, Office of this paper.

FOR SALE, a new THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLE, with LAMPS for either Oil or Gas, and all other requirements, just received.—Apply to

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

ALLEN'S 15-INCH REGISTERED "TRAVELLING DESK or DESPATCH BOX, with leather travelling case and strap complete ..... Rs. 135 0
Ditto ditto 14-inch, of Turkey morocco, suitable for Ladies' use ..... „ 110 0
Ditto ditto elegantly gilt bodied..... „ 125 0
DE LA RUE'S "NE PLUS ULTRA," a very convenient form of desk, containing ink bottle, pen tray, secret drawer, double flaps with pockets, &c., &c., and fitted with a good lock:—

Morocco leather, 14 by 12 inches, Rs. 18 8; 16 by 14 inches. 22 8
Do. Sup. qlty.... „ Rs. 27-8; „ „ 30 0

TOURIST'S WRITING COMPENDIUM containing paper, envelopes, ivory ruler, ivory-top ink, pen, and wafer boxes, &c., with registered spring lock:—

Size 10 by 6½ by 12 inches deep ..... Rs. 8-8, Rs. 12-8, and 18 0

THE "A. B. C." DESPATCH BOX.

10 inch Mock Leather.....Rs 10 0 Oak.....Rs. 21 0
12 inch do. ..... 13 8 „ 25 0
14 inch do. ..... 15 8 „ 30 0

THE IMPROVED "A. B. C." DESPATCH BOX with the addition of an inkstand, writing folio, &c., a small supply of stationery and spaces for pens, pencil, and other requisites. Neatly finished in French morocco ..Rs. 33 0

THE "SECRETARY'S A. B. C. DESPATCH BOX." This consists of a substantial Russia leather case fitted with a fine class lock, measuring 15 by 12 by 9 inches deep, the upper portion contains, in a moveable tray the alphabetical partitions, and the lower portion forms a complete writing case, fitted with every requisite; this can be removed and used by itself as occasion may require, and forms a very handy sized writing compendium. Price 110 0

MORDAN'S JAPANNED TIN DESPATCH BOXES, fitted with tray, folio, spring-top ink, and Bramah lock; these are strongly recommended for their superior strength, neatness, and durability.

No. 2—14 by 10 by 5½ inches deep 50 0
No. 3—16 by 12 by 6½ do. do. 60 0

If fitted with Chubb's locks Rs. 7-8 extra.

CHUBB'S JAPANNED TIN BOXES.

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES, with inkstand and pen tray:

No. 2, 13 by 9½, by 6 inches deep, outside...Rs. 30 0
No. 3, 17 by 21, by 7 „ „ „ ... 35 0
No. 4, 18½ by 18½ by 7½ „ „ „ ... 47 0

CHUBB'S WRITING OR DESPATCH BOXES, containing tray with compartments, stationery, blotting folio, inkstand, &c., &c.,

No. 2, 14½ by 9½, by 6½ deep, outside 50 0
No. 3, 16½ by 10½ by 7 „ „ „ 60 0

CHUBB'S PALANQUIN BOXES, containing slope for writing upon large folio, inkstand, pen tray, &c.

No. 10, by 12½, by 5½ inches deep, outside 55 0

. Strong leather covers and straps can be supplied for either of the above boxes.

CHUBB'S CASH BOXES, with tray complete;

No. 0, 7½ by 4½, by 3 deep, outside 16 0
No. 1, 8½ by 5½, by 3½ „ „ 18 0
No. 2, 9½ by 6, by 3½ „ „ 21 0
No. 3, 10½ by 6½, by 4½ „ „ 22 0
No. 4, 11½ by 7, by 5 „ „ 23 0
No. 5, 10 by 7½, by 6½ „ „ 26 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of RUPEES FIVE, ANNAS TWELVE, per Share, WILL BE MADE on WEDNESDAY the 13th inst., and every ensuing Wednesday, up to and until Wednesday the 31st August 1870, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., at No. 23 Apollo Street, Bombay.

Shareholders will be required to produce and deposit their original Allotment Letters and Banker's Receipts two days previous to date of payment.

P. DEWAR,
Attorney for the Promoters, Bank of China.

No. 23 Apollo Street, Bombay, 2nd July 1870.

In the matter of the TRUST ESTATE of PESTONJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, RUSTOMJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, and COWASJEE PESTONJEE GORA, who lately carried on business in partnership at Bombay under the style and firm of P. and D. F. CAMA & Co., and at Calcutta under the style and firm of D. F. CAMA & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all and every person or persons or Companies, who are or claim to be the Creditors of the above named traders or of their firm, or any of them, that they are required either in person or by duly authorised Attorneys to sign the Trust Deed and to prove their Claims, with full particulars thereof, before the Trustees of the said Estate, at their Office, in Sassoon Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before the 15th day of August 1870, in default whereof the Trust Estate will be administered without reference to Claims not sent in.

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, } Trustees of P. and
N. ARDASEER, } D. F. Cama and
મોહતા લખમીચંદ } Co.'s Estate.

Bombay, 4th July 1870.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs 35.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders ..... Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The High Court Judgments (Madras), furnished with the permission of the Judges, appear in these Journals some months before their ordinary publication as "High Court Reports," and the Judgments in Appeal to Her Majesty in Council supplied direct to the Agents of these Journals in London, are generally one year, and sometimes two years, in advance of "Moore's Indian Appeals." In the *Jurist* for June 1870, a P. C. Judgment, only ONE MONTH old, was republished.

Annual Subscription.

To the "Madras Jurist" (alone).....Rs. 20.
To the "Revenue Register" (alone).....Rs. 10.
The 24 Numbers for Rs. 30, postage included.

Agents... { Mr. C. Foster, Foster Press, Madras.
Messrs. Thac

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET rising. Colabas and Mazagons have been enquired after at Rs. 1,720 and 1,160, respectively.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	106
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	692½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,460
30,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	332½
80,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	105
37,036	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	130
10,000	250	87½	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,720
8,000	150	all	Nil	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	155
1,750	2,000	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,160
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Post Canning	325

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 240
...	£21	109.15	do.	Do. New £20 shares 117
...	£ 6	43.10.2	do.	Do. ...
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares 200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,000
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	2,000
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800 nl.
200	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	725
800	150	150	...	Brouch Mills	190
800	100	50	...	Do. New	70
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,000
750	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,450
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	735
600	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	1,400 ex.d.
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,515

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	880
4,000	80	all	5p.c.	Mechanics' Bldg. Co.	30
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	Nil	Prescher & Co.	400

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	75	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	18
5	85	...	Do. China	6½
200	50	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'bldg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank	1½
200	10	Feb. '67	East India Bank	22
200	68	May '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	775
1,500	2,44	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	15
5,000	2,550	...	Bombay Sh.	550
10,800	1,000	all	Kph. & ne Land	52
10,800	1,000	650	Do. New	34

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
ndon	At sight	1s. 10d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	108
Do.	30 days' sight	99
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	99
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	227

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114
Five per cent.	107
Four per cent.	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loans	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	106
10 years' do. do	100½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10 ¾
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 200
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 59-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold tola, English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 4.

Baxter, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, to appear before a medical board, from Satara.

Madan, Captain, 40th Regiment, on duty, from Deesa.

Nicholson, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Peshawur.

Bishton, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Madras N. I., on leave, from Kamptee.

Baddeley, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Aurungabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 4.

Smyth, Cornet, 16th Queen's, on duty, to Bangalore.

Davis, Major, Commissariat Department, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.

Pottinger, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Mhow.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 2nd July, 1870.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 16th June 1870 :—

Major C. L. R. Glasfurd, Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Central Province.

No. 3,263, Sergeant James Abbe, 65th Foot, is appointed Sergeant Major to the Ghizree Sunsarium, from the 4th May 1870, and transferred to the unattached list under the provisions of G. G. O. No 606 of 1869.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the examination in the native languages as follows :—

Persian,

Captain M. H. Nicolson, 27th Regiment, N. I.

Hindoostani—Lower Standard.

Assistant Surgeon A. B. Robinson, 15th Hussars.

No. 3530 Private P. Sullivan, 19th Foot.

The Officer Commanding B Battery, 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery, is authorized to issue an extra 5 lbs of dry grain daily to each horse in his battery from 1st to 31st July, 1870.

With the sanction of Government, Assistant Apothecary Vincent Amor, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is admitted to pension at Rs. 49 per mensem, at Poona.

The following order is confirmed :—

Dr. Jalee Depot Order.—Dated 9th February 1869, appointing Gunner G. Bolton, Royal Artillery, to be Paymaster Sergeant, vice Lee, remanded to his regiment.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

British Medical Service.—Staff Assistant Surgeon H. Morgan (attached to 3rd Hussars), to Bombay, from date of departure for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 28.)

Mr J. Fraser, Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District, two months' privilege leave on or after the 18th July.

Captain H. M. Gosling, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Salem and South Arcot, thirty days' preparatory leave.

The Reverend John T. D. Kidd, B.A., Chaplain of Cuddalore, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

The Commissary of the Diocese has granted the Reverend J. B. Sayers, LL.D., Chaplain of Vellore, privilege leave for two months.

The Commissary of the Diocese has granted the Reverend G. Warlow, B.A., joint Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, privilege leave for three months, from and after the 13th July.

Mr. John Rosart Edwards Acincourt Boyd, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class.

The Reverend David George Clarke, B.A., to act as Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, during the absence of the Reverend G. Warlow on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Philip D'Rozario, Deputy Registrar, Chief Secretary's Office, to act as Marriage Registrar for the Town of Madras during Mr. Geo. Haunett's absence on duty at Ootacamund.

Major Richard Henry Peddeme, Officiating Conservator of Forests, to be Conservator of Forests.

From the 1st July 1870, the town of Madras will form a separate Collectorate to be designated the Collectorate of Madras, and the remainder of the existing Madras District will be styled the District of Chingleput.

With reference to the above Notification, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments to take effect from the 1st July 1870 :—

Mr. John Hunter Blair, to be Collector of the Collectorate of Madras (without prejudice to his appointment as Collector of Sea Customs).

R. Ranchmadas Row, to be Deputy Collector of the Collectorate of Madras.

Mr. Robert Anstruther Dalyell, to be Collector and Magistrate of the Chingleput District, but to continue to serve as Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.

Mr. William Thomas Blair, to act as Collector and Magistrate of the Chingleput District during the employment of Mr. Dalyell on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Francis Cawley Carr, to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Chingleput District, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Calicut.

Mr. Charles Stewart Crole, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Chingleput District during the employment of Mr. F. C. Carr on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. George Duncan Irvine, to be an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Chingleput District.

Mr. Henry William Wellesley to be an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Chingleput District, and to continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.

Mr. Arthur Johnston Brooks Atkinson, to be an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Chingleput District.

Mr. George Kennaway Chamberlain, to be an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Chingleput District.

P. Chentsal Rau, to be Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury of the Chingleput District.

Mr. Alexander Smith to be Deputy Collector in charge of the Salt Department of the Chingleput District.

Colonel C. A. Dension, President of the Madras Municipal Commission, resumed charge of his office on the 27th June from Major W. S. Dreyer.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Madras Staff Corps.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major George Charles Finlay, having completed 26 years service, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the 29th June 1870

Lieutenants Thomas Henry Binny Young and Frank John Wroughton, having completed 12 years' service, to be Captains from the 25th June 1870.

Madras Volunteer Guards.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion :—

Ensign John Edward Atkinson to be Lieutenant in No 1 Company.

MOVEMENTS.—Her Majesty's 76th Regiment from Thyetmyo and Tonghoo to Rangoon.

Her Majesty's 21st Regiment from Rangoon to Thyetmyo and Tonghoo.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH JULY.

London	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1. 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal ,,
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Armenian	Matheson	Calcutta, May 13.
	Iron King	Cows	Calcutta, May 7.
	Adria	Lazo	Calcutta, May 19.
	Emeu (s)	Perrins	Hongkong, June 9.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Sydney Eggers	Richardson	Penang.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship City of Tanjore, Leslie, to Akyab.

Ship Caspatrick, Elmslie, to London via Havre.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Sabella, to Aden and Suez.

Ship Queen of Ceylon, to Bangkok.

Ship Phillipine, to Mozambique.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

LONDON VIA HAVRE.

1302 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

915 Armanella, Cochrane—Coupland & Co.
1150 Asiatic, Andrew—The Captain.
1254 City of Richmond, Sparkie—Scenhouse & Co.
991 Glentilt, Lewis—Owen & Okell.
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Dilnash.
1241 Mary Scenhouse, Hedgcock—E. Bates & Co.
1636 Melbourne, Smith—E. Bates & Co.
1341 Othonia, Reed—L. A. & A. Co.
1417 Oriflamme, Hughes—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
1542 Orizona, Lewellin—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
1228 Quorn, Bond—G. F. Pim & Co.
1126 River Lune, Williams—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1004 Rokeby Hall, Richards—W. Nicol & Co.
1348 Teresa, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1366 The Douglas, Pain—Lawrence & Co.
1199 The Royal Family, Cowing—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

HAVRE AND LONDON.

1199 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1603 Behar (s), Blake—Mails 6th July.
1491 Salsette (s), Babot—Mails 13th July.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

732 Alhambra (s), Moe—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1291 Brazilian (s), Green—Lawrence & Co.
549 H. A. Brightman (s), Ward—Blackwell & Co.
7 9 Don (s), Watson—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1202 Historian (s), Fulton—Wallace & Co.

FOR GENOA VIA SUEZ CANAL.

883 India (s), Derdero—Volkart Brothers.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

1129 Abyssinia (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.
699 Mula (s), Coates.

FOR RICE PORTS.

594 Chalmers, Helps—C. N. Cama & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

395 Clementine, Mance—Volkart Brothers.
188 Letitia, Nacoda.

FOR JAVA.

947 Carin, Grey—Stenhouse & Co.
633 Cornelia Adelphine, Rowey—Cowasjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR PENANG.

374 Kusrovic, Machon.

FOR RANGOON.

876 Copenhagen, Cowie—Coupland & Co.
1181 Lady Rowena, Kinnear—W. Cooper.
589 Winslow, Tallnate—Blackwell & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

594 Dewa Gungadhur, Sewell—E. Bates & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

2010 China (s), Steward—P. & O. S. N. Co.
2179 Columbian (s), N. Stewart—Mails 6th July.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1932 Accrington, Christie—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1576 Bolivar (s), Baker—G. Fox & Co.
1302 British Nation, Gerrard—W. Nicol & Co.
1011 City of Baltimore, Whitney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
623 Clarendon, Bowen—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
827 Fer Robsonne, Nacoda—Jacob Jumail.
1341 Himalaya (s), Stevenson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1852 Stockbridge, Cook—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1379 Janet Cowan, Cuthbert—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MADRAS.

832 Ripplefell, Butler—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.

612 Leonidas, Coulthard—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR KURRACHEE.

510 Kurrachee (s), Gordon—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR MALMAIN.

832 G. P. O. Boys, Miller—A. C. Gumpert & Co.
1022 Victoria Nyanza, Jones—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

422 Queen of Ceylon, Godrick—Bandry & Co.

JOHORE TO CALCUTTA.

1089 Cavalier, Knight—The Captain.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

1583 Coromandel (s), Kingcome.
295 General Havelock (s), Drewitz.
240 General Outram (s), Teasdale.
366 Lord Clyde (s).
360 Pearl (s), Baldwin.
566 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson.
466 Tilly (s), Hanna—Chunder Ramjee.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

561 Backia Letchimy, Peabody—Bilay & Mackintosh.
535 Bashire Merchant, Nacoda.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
819 Futteh Shaw Allum, Nacoda.
270 Futtel Carim, Nacoda.
605 Futtay Salam, Nacoda.
711 Hamody—Nacoda.
110 Mahi, Nacoda.
960 Regina, Trady—Ruttonjee Edulje.
933 St. Bernard, McDermott—Ruttonjee Edulje.
383 Teazer, Nacoda—H. J. N. Mahomed.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

H. M. Bullfinch (s), Lodder.
H. M. Earl Canning (s), Telpult.
H. M. Euphrates (s), Carme.
H. M. Lord Elphinstone (s), Carpendale.
H. M. Malabar (s), Rich.
H. M. Teazer (s), Blomfield.

NOT FIXED.

897 Adria, Large—The Captain.
1060 Armenian—D. Sassoon & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1262 British Statesman, Tallock—Finlay, Scott & Co.
560 Cannonore, Patrullean—Blackwell & Co.
838 Castle Avon, Shields—Blackwell & Co.
808 George Kendell, Hutchinson—The Captain.
9 3 Henri, Stapleton—The Dilnash.
1435 Iron Duke, Perry—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
697 Mars, Ritchie—G. F. Pim & Co.
698 Mountain Laurel, Elliock—The Captain.
573 Otterspis, Peart—The Captain.
721 Pembrokeshire, Williamson—Blackwell & Co.
1288 Peruvian Congress, Stockton—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1152 Romania, Thomas—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
511 Southern Bells, Beacon—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1319 Squando, Driver—N. & B. Wadia.
969 Tanjore, Cobbs—The Captain.
1168 The Royal Family, Mathias—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
10 0 Vicksburg, Thompson—M. Nusserwanjee.
636 Ville d'Aigues Mortes, Girand—Jairam Sewjee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours :—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 3 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M. on Wednesday.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

(By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers).

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on July 2, 16, 30; August 13, 27 September 10, 26; October 10, 24; November 7, 21; December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on July 9, 23; August 6, 20; September 3, 17; October 1, 15, 31; November 14, 28; December 12, 26.

MAILS FOR CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND CHINA.

The Company's steamer, will be closed on July 6 and 20, August 3, 17, and October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24,

MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA.

For Australia, per P. & O. steamer, on Wednesdays, July 6, August 3 and 31, November 24, and December 22.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers, (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters	10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers	2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

18th July, 15th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egmpoora, Nusaick, Munmaar, Nandgaum, Chaali gaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only.	7-30 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, Deesa, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Beroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Rattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan (*i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day

Registered letters and bunghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WALLER—July 1st, at Lower Colaba, of acute dysentry, Arthur Ernest, aged 10 months, the dearly beloved son of Alfred George and K. Waller.

MADRAS.

DENIESE—June 28th, at Ponambore, Madras, the wife of Mr. R. DeNiese, Engineer, Madras Cotton Cleaning Company Limited, Pulladum, of a daughter.

LLOYD—June 27th, at Nellore, the wife of Edmund Eyre Lloyd, Zillah Surgeon, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

SCRIVEN—June 21st, at Murree, the wife of T. B. Scriven, Esq., Principal of the Lahore Medical School, of a son.

DECOURCY—June 22nd, at Ambala, the wife of Mr. W. B. DeCourcy, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

EARLE—SAVI—June 24th, at Murree, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, assisted by the Rev. A. Robinson, M.A., Chaplain of Murree, Major Edward Lempriere Earle, Bengal Staff Corps, to Marion Impey, daughter J. Robert Savi, Esq., of Nohatta, Jessore.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1870.

THE rejection, or rather withdrawal of the Bill brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Muntz, which was calculated to deal more severely and effectually with the existent evil of adulteration of food and drugs, will be regarded with regret in many quarters. We, also, as Europeans living in India are much interested in any reasonable legislation that will help us to protect ourselves from evils over which we cannot have control. A paragraph which lately appeared in the *Pioneer*, pointing out how injuriously beer intended for the Indian market is systematically adulterated, has called forth from one eminent firm of brewers a distinct denial as far as their particular article is concerned. It is, however, not with any well known establishment that such legislative measures are necessary. We cannot always rely on procuring Messrs. Ind and Coope's ale, nor are we at all sure when we do apparently, from the label, &c., drink Bass or Allsopp, that the article was bottled by them and quite ensured in its purity. The *Pall Mall* states that "it is proved beyond doubt we imbibe water sulphuric acid, fermenting methylated spirit, grains of paradise, cocculus indicus, nux vomica treacle and salt in our spirits, beer, and porter." Some of these are harmless, others positively poisonous. If in London itself such a system of adulteration is recognized, what protection can we hope for in India, with a special market, enormous competition, and no means of obtaining analysis of the articles sent into the country.

"Europe stores" form a very important item in almost every mess and household expenses, and no grander opportunity can be imagined for either adulteration or deterioration, than their preparation for a foreign market. We should like our readers to recall the numerous attacks of sickness and headache, of disturbed digestion and restless nights that might be, with all probable fairness, attributed to *eating* as well as to drinking. The old joke about the "salmon" and the "blancmange" being to blame for the sickness the next morning, is not so far from the truth in many instances, where the food has been "hermetically sealed." The *Englishman* tells us that after the re-union of the Northern and Southern states in America, upwards of half a million of tins of boiled beef were sold in Liverpool alone, besides what was disposed of in London and other great shipping ports. "The meat was generally bad." The reports of the Select Committee which assembled in 1855 and 1856, proved that the system of adulteration was quite as progressive as any legal enactment for its prohibition, and annual reports lately issued from Medical Officers of Health and Government analysts show that it is very difficult "to keep pace with the ever-increasing ingenuity" of adulterators. Many looked forward to the extra clauses in Mr. Muntz' Bill inflicting much more severe punishment than formerly allowed, as a grand blow at the villainy and evil so generally prevalent amongst English tradesmen and manufacturers, and to the appointment of public analysts being made compulsory, in place of optional, as a good opportunity for carrying out the provisions of the Act. We do not want to imitate our continental neighbours in these matters. Whether they have in view the general health and welfare of the mass of the people, or whether more personal and pecuniary motives prompt them, the "Conseil de Salubrité" in Paris, is said to work wonders in the way of preventing adulteration, and general imposition. But the whole of their system is different from ours. If the English Government after all the evidence and painful facts of the past years, can still send their troops in vessels where scurvy breaks out and debilitates their soldiers; can be satisfied with salt provisions, and land their men in the condition A battery of the 9 h brigade of Artillery recently reached Madras, it is no reason that our ships should leave this, or any other port in India, improperly victualled, or carrying impure water. An enactment can be passed regulating other articles of diet as strictly as lime-juice is, or ought to be, arranged for now, and the importation of unsound or damaged stores we should imagine would come under the notice of our Health Officer, just as much as if the injurious material originated in the country itself. But we have the best remedy in our own hands; we may assist in the suppression of such evils as adulteration by carefully avoiding the purchase of inferior and cheap articles of consumption that we cannot at the time investigate and check. It may be for the moment satisfactory to obtain supplies at a very reduced rate and to flatter oneself that money saved is money gained; but when on casual observation merely, and passing comparison with the prices usually charged for similar articles by respectable and well established firms, a great reduction is found, there must be something "rotten" in the thing itself, or in the way that it has become so reduced in price. Quality and price are inseparable in all fair dealings, and in the matter of food, quality should be the first consideration. We are well aware that extortion is often practiced, and that by careful management and some investigation a great saving in household expenses may be achieved. We cannot, however, believe that sealed provisions bought from a "box wallah" or "bhora," are as likely to be sound, unadulterated and fresh, as if they were purchased with the certificate of a well known name as their manufacturers and merchants.

We have done well in publishing our Price Current, and Calcutta is crying loudly for steps to be taken to imitate us in that city. Our markets are creditably managed, and as far as we can do so, we endeavour to prevent any injurious material from being brought into them. We cannot, however, be too much on the alert in this matter, and we ought never to forget that nothing but constant supervision and the strictest law will succeed even in maintaining the satisfactory state of things as they are at present. This is an age of advancement, and we know that the rogues advance in their skill quite as fast as, if not faster, than honest men.

H. E. the Governor of Madras left Madras for Ootacamund on the 30th ult.

LIEUT.-COL. J. CAMPBELL, Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE Nawab of Bhawulpore has presented Rs. 10,000 to the Punjab University College, and the Rajah of Jhind Rs. 5,000, for the purpose of founding scholarships to be called "Duke of Edinburgh Scholarships," in order to commemorate the visit of that prince to the Punjab.

IN the following short paragraph, the "Madras Times" makes a very important statement, which we trust will be confirmed :—"The Finance Departments of the several presidencies are to be placed under the local Governments subject to the control of the Government of India."

THE Accountant General of Madras, replying to an enquiry from the Bank of Madras, defines as follows "uncurrent" coins :—"All coins of foreign Governments, or those of this Government which have lost more than two per cent. of their weight, must be considered to be uncurrent."

AN official statement communicated to us last night, in regard to the extent of cotton cultivation in Sind during the year 1869-70, contrasted with the previous year, shows that there was a net increase of 846 acres, 29 goontas, in Native cotton, and a decrease of 116 acres, 21 goontas, in Foreign. The reports for the current year show that the trade in cotton (we are writing of Sind only) will be found to have exceeded that of any previous year.

DR. ERNEST TRUMPP, formerly a missionary at Peshawur, is shortly going back to the Punjab in order to undertake the translation of the Sikh Granth. This work will be accomplished under the auspices of the Secretary of State. Dr. Trumpp is, according to the Lahore paper, well acquainted with Punjabi, and has already brought himself to the notice of the learned world by his Grammar and Vocabulary of Sindi, and a few interesting papers in the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, London.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. R. ELIOTT, officiating Deputy Commissioner, Ludianah, is appointed to officiate as Additional Commissioner in the Umbala and Jullundhur Divisions until further orders. Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Hawes, Deputy Commissioner, Rohtuk, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Ludianah, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Eliott. Captain L. J. H. Grey, Assistant Commissioner, Simla, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Rohtuk, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hawes. Lieutenant H. M. M. Wood, Assistant Commissioner, from the Dera Ismail Khan to the Simla District, as a temporary arrangement.

"IT is encouraging to find," observes "Indian Public Opinion," "that the Government of India are not going to abandon the Uncovenanted Service. We understand that the Uncovenanted Leave and Pension rules have just been sent back to England with the Indian Government's objections to the proposals of the Secretary of State. The Uncovenanted Service will now feel that they have acted wisely in looking on the Government of India as the natural guardians of their rights, whilst, it is to be hoped, the Duke of Argyll will now be convinced that the time has arrived for raising the position and privileges of that body. His last proposals have disgusted everybody in and out of the service, for they seemed to add insult to existing injury, but now, with the powerful support of the Indian Government, things look decidedly better for our 'uncovenanted' friends."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIAN APPEALS BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

LONDON, 4TH JULY, NOON.

Lord Westbury has called attention in the House of Lords to the arrears in the appellate business before the Privy Council. He stated that 380 appeals were now waiting to be heard, of which 267 were from India. One hundred and fifty additional appeals were also being prepared in Bengal alone. He therefore recommended that an addition should be made to the judges in Council, and a division of the judicial timothy (? authority) into two sections, one of which should deal exclusively with appeals from India.

Lord Hatherley said that Government hoped shortly to introduce a bill for an increase of strength, and for dividing the Council into two sections. The state of the Indian appeals was discreditable, but not alarming. Government, he added, would shortly constitute an effective tribunal in Indian appeal cases.

The House of Commons have rejected an amendment to the Education Bill providing for the gratuitous instruction of children.

By British Indian Cable.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

LONDON, 4TH JULY.

Latest advices from America state that the House of Representatives at Washington have adopted General Butler's resolution requesting President Grant to ask England by what right American fishing boats are stopped in their voyages on the fishing grounds.

MADRID, 3RD JULY.

The Spanish Government are negotiating for a new candidate for the Crown.

LONDON, 2ND JULY, AFT.

The Cotton Market to-day was again dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 8½d.

Exchange on India, 60 days' Bank Bills, 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.

Oriental Bank shares ..... £ 42-10.
Chartered Bank shares ..... ,, 17.
Chartered Mercantile ..... ,, 29-10.
Hongkong and Shanghai shares ,, 28.
4 per cent. Government Securities.. 92½.
5 ,, ,, ,, ...102½.
5½ ,, ,, ,, ...109½.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, £73,756,000.

Notes outstanding £81,125,000.

The Bombay Mail of the 8th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

The Delaware has arrived from Bombay.

SUEZ, 2ND JULY.

The Alice from Bombay has entered the Canal.

MESSRS RUBATTINO'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO INDIA.

ANGLO-INDIANS in our presidency are now pretty generally aware of the existence of Messrs R. Rubattino & Co.'s line of steamers, which are running between Genoa and Bombay *via* the Suez Canal; but comparatively few know of the fine new steamers built specially for this line. For the past thirty years Messrs Rubattino and Company's fleet of steamers has been performing the royal mail service between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, the Archipelago, Toscano, Tunis, and Alexandria; and employed on that service before the opening of the Suez Canal sixteen steamers. On the opening of the great highway for vessels between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, Messrs Rubattino soon saw the advantages they would be likely to derive from an extension of their line to India, and almost immediately after the canal was opened they were in the field, and Bombay harbour has been already visited by one or two of their vessels. Those vessels were of the number which had been engaged in the Mediterranean traffic, and were only put upon the Bombay line until four new steamers could be built specially for the Indian trade; and of these new vessels we now have the first, named the India, commanded by Captain Dodero, in Bombay Harbour. The other three new vessels will at once be placed on the line, and are named the Persia, the Ar

with cheating and obtaining money by false pretences, he having without his (Mr. Wilson's) authority circulated subscription-book purporting to bear his signature and to be an appeal on behalf of vernacular schools, mission purposes and the poor, thus obtaining several sums of money from gentlemen in Bombay. A warrant was granted, and Abdool having been apprehended, he was yesterday brought before Mr. Connon at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Wilson identified the prisoner as the man he accused, and said that the day before yesterday he had received information that the prisoner had burnt the book that was entrusted to him in his capacity of a colporteur, and had substituted the false one now produced, in the hope that nothing would be known to his employers concerning it. The case has been adjourned for a week.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AND FALSE ENTRIES IN BOOKS.—A corn-dealer named Nursey Jootha appeared before Mr. Connon at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, and laid the following information against two persons, his goomastas or clerks, accusing them of fraudulently tampering with his books and of appropriating Rs. 500:—"I am a dealer in corn and reside at Bhat Bazaar in Mandvie Bander, outside the Fort of Bombay. I know one Chinna Muconjee and Jaitha Keshordas. They were in my employ as goomastas for nineteen months and both took their discharges on the 10th June last. As goomastas I had entrusted them with all the account books of the firm, and *cash*, and placed implicit reliance in them. On the 27th June last, I remember having examined some of my account books, and found a deficit of Rs. 500 in the cash, and observe several false entries made in the account books. I say that the said sum of Rs. 500 was embezzled by the said Chinna Muconjee and Jaitha Keshordas and the said false entries were made by them. I have still to go over several of the remaining account books and have reason to suspect that, after such examination, some further deficiency will be found out and more false entries detected. I am informed and verily believe that Chinna Muconjee and Jaitha Keshordas have since disappeared from Bombay. I therefore charge them with criminal breach of trust under section 405 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that a warrant may be issued and they may be dealt with according to law." The application was granted.

PASSENGERS FROM CHINA.

THE S. S. EMEU, Captain G. C. Perrins, arrived yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. Stuart, Captain Roscoes, and twenty P. and O. Co.'s servants.

SHIPPING.

THE SHIP ARMENIAN, 944 tons, Captain A. Mathewson, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.

THE SHIP ADRIA, 845 tons, Captain L. Larze, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP IRON KING, 871 tons, Captain John Cowe, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Cambo Yoosoon and Co.

THE BRITISH SHIP COSPATRICK, 1,193 tons, Captain J. A. Elmslie, will start to-day for London via Horfe with 3,033 bales of cotton, 1,112½ cwts. of coffee, 125 cwts. of coir-yarn, 200 cwts. of horns, &c., &c.

CURSONDASS MADHOWDASS AND CAPTAIN BROWN.

THE BILLS OF LADING QUESTION.

MR. CURSONDASS MADHOWDASS and Captain Brown of the Teresa were again brought up in the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, the former charged with cheating Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., and the latter with abetment of that offence. Mr. Peile appeared for the prosecution, Dr. Dallas for Cursondass Madhowdass, and Mr. Cleary for Captain Brown. After a legal objection by Mr. Cleary, as to the signing of bills of lading before the cargo was on board not coming within the provisions of the Penal Code, had been overruled by the magistrate, Mr. Wilson was cross-examined and also the first mate and second officer of the Teresa, and then the case was adjourned until Thursday. The Magistrate again refused to admit the prisoners to bail, but said that if the case was not to be tried at these Sessions it would be inclined to consider as to admitting the prisoners to bail.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.

AT a sitting of the Parsee Matrimonial Court on Saturday last, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd presiding, the suit filed by Jaejee against her husband Hormusjee Dossabhoy, praying for a divorce on the ground of the husband's adultery with another woman and his refusing to maintain plaintiff as his wife, was called on for hearing. There was no appearance for the defendant. The plaintiff was required to prove her case, and it appeared in evidence that the defendant had in his keeping a Mussulman woman named Jumal, and that they lived ostensibly as man and wife. On the verdict of the delegates, who found the defendant guilty, the Court passed a decree of divorce with an order that a monthly allowance of ten rupees should be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff till such time as she married again: the defendant to be at liberty to appeal from the decree within three months.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th June, compared with the statement of the previous week, gives the following results:—

	Liabilities.			
Gnl. Try. Bloc. at H. O.	Rs. 1,321,547	3	10	decrease
" at Branches	1,089,901	15	9	increase
Other Deposits	503,159	14	0	increase
Bank Post Bills	408,434	13	10	decrease
	Assets.			
Government Securities	Rs. 599,592	5	6	decrease
Loans on Govt. Secs	187,230	0	0	increase
Accounts on Credit of do	11,141	12	0	decrease
Mercantile Bills Discounted	83,939	10	11	increase
Cash, &c., at Head Office	908,279	3	7	increase
Do at Branches	878,381	12	1	decrease

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba. Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 58m. 10s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on July 2.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	.676	in.
Temperature of the Air	82·4	"
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7	"
Dew Point	76·1	"
Relative Humidity of Air	·815	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·2	"
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	86·5	"
Minimum do. do.	79·9	"
Gen. Direction of Wind—WSW. W		
Movement in 24 hours	522	m/cs.
	In.	Cts.
Fall of rain during the week	0	83
Registered between 1st January and 26th June	21	63
Total fall of rain between 1st 'Jany. and 3rd July.	22	49

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 4th, 9-30 A.M.—Extra French mail steamer Meinam from Suez signalled.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 4th July, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 1st July, 10-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 2nd July, 5-20 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 2nd July, 6-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 3rd July, 2-5 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 4th July, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south, thermometer 78, rainfall 1 inch 20 cents.

CARWAR, 4th July, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·85 rainfall 12 cents.

CANNANORE, 4th July, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 29·920, rainfall 5 cents.

MANGALORE, 4th July, 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 79.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—4TH JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 2nd July, 4-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 27 hours 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 4th July, 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 45 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 2nd July, 6-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 29 hours 20 minutes.

Via Turkey, 3rd July, 2-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd July, 2-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 22 hours 28 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 3rd July to 9 P.M. of the 4th July is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 15	0 1
" Calcutta	3 35	0 33
" Madras	3 45	3 15

SERIOUS BOILER EXPLOSION IN DUNCAN ROAD.

ABOUT half past seven o'clock yesterday morning an alarming boiler explosion occurred in a building in Duncan Road, No. 63, used as a flour mill, by which ten men were so severely injured as to necessitate their removal to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The mill stands in the middle of a narrow building, about 170 feet long, and at the further end from the road were the engine and boiler. In the early morning every thing went on as usual; the proprietor, Jemeetjee Dunjeebhoy, in performing his matinal devotions, had placed his usual burnt-offering of sandalwood in the boiler fire and invoked the blessing of God upon himself and his flour mill, and all appeared to be going well, when a loud crash was heard and the neighbours and passers-by who ran to the building were bewildered to see the place filled by a mixture of steam, smoke, flour, and dust, through which the eye could not penetrate to discover what had been the effect of the explosion. On the air clearing it was found that the boiler at the further end had burst, throwing down the brickwork in which it was built, blowing right away the wall at the end of the house, and scattering iron bars, bricks, and *débris* in every direction. When the explosion occurred there were seven men in the building, three Parsees, a Mussulman fireman, a mehta, and two coolies, and of these four escaped uninjured, while three, the fireman and the two coolies, were burned and to some extent bruised. With the exception of the fireman and a Parsee, the others were some distance from the boiler; the fireman was severely burned, but as the force of the explosion seemed to be to the front and behind the boiler, the Parsee who was within five or six yards of the side of it escaped. The escape of the other men in the building certainly was lucky, for *débris* was thrown about the entire building, and one iron bar was pitched to the front end, a distance of 170 feet, and then through the wooden bars of a window into the street. The men in a weaver's shop adjoining the mill fared worse. Their tatty wall (split bamboo) house was only separated from the end of the house which was blown down by a narrow gully, and the bricks and bars were propelled right into their shop, and seven of the weavers were wounded, though none of them very seriously. These men also were removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, so that in all ten men have been injured. Nothing is known at present as to the cause of the explosion.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—4TH JULY.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

DISCHARGES.

THE following insolvents came up for their last hearing and received their discharge:—

Meerza Cassam Bin Hajee Mahomed Hoosin, Mogul merchant, whose liabilities were set down at Rs. 1,48,336, and his assets, good debts Rs. 19,650, and bad debts Rs. 22,000.

Dhondoo Muccond, contractor, liabilities Rs. 17,544, and assets (good debts) Rs. 749.

Henry McCorrasck, described as a European clerk, debts Rs. 8,563. The case had been adjourned in order that the insolvent might explain an item in his account, and yesterday the Commissioner having satisfied himself as to its accuracy, the insolvent received his order of discharge.

IN RE HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE, MERCHANT.

In this case the debts amounted to Rs. 2,891·7·2, and assets (bad debts) Rs. 2,355·1·5.

Mr. Leith, who appeared for the opposing creditor, said that the grounds of opposition were false accounts in the schedule, concealment of property, non-production of books and papers, and general inaccuracies in the account. Some of the items came under more than one head. There had been sales of merchandise and property since the insolvent filed his schedule. The insolvent has received large sums of money from one Shapoorjee Cursetjee at Sholapoor—(Rs. 50 per month)—and was still in receipt of that, but had not entered it in his schedule. The insolvent had also purchased a quantity of eau-de-Cologne from Messrs. King and Co., and the transaction was not down in the schedule. It appeared that the insolvent had lent the money to Cooverjee Fallonjee, of which there was no statement. He had concealed his furniture and removed it to the house of one Cowasjee Pestonjee. In his business, too, he had four carriages and horses, but he had transferred them to the wife of Cowasjee Pestonjee at the time he applied for his petition. His schedule showed no proceeds of the sale of the eau-de-Cologne, though he had been selling it ever since he had filed his petition, and he had not accounted for Rs. 1,101 received from Cursetjee.

Evidence in support of this statement was adduced, and the Commissioner adjourned the insolvent's order of discharge for four months, without protection.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SEVENTH DAY, MONDAY.

CHEATING.—Thomas Edward DeCruz, a Portuguese, was charged with cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property belonging to Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. It appears that the prisoner was a law agent. On the 11th June, Mr. Superintendent Mills received information regarding a charge of cheating from Mr. Hibbert, assistant in the service Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. They both went to a house in the Grant Road, where they found the prisoner. Mr. Mills asked him whether he had received any liquor from Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. Prisoner replied in the affirmative. Mr. Mills told the prisoner that Mr. Hibbert had preferred a charge against him, and that he must take him into custody. Prisoner replied that he promised to pay on Monday and that it was a mercantile transaction and that he (Mr. Mills) had no rights to arrest him. Mr. Mills then took charge of the liquor and the prisoner. The latter was subsequently placed before Mr. Elginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

The prisoner made a lengthy defence, contending that it was purely a mercantile transaction. He then called two or three witnesses on his behalf.

His Lordship summed up, and the jury retired for three or four minutes and returned with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a term of six calendar months.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Edward Sherwood, an inspector in the Government Telegraph Department at Deesa, committed by Mr. H. T. Spens, was charged with having on or about November 1869 committed criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 59, 25, 97, respectively. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

George Bowden said he was assistant superintendent in the Government Telegraph Department. In February last he was directed to meet the prisoner to take over charge from him. He met him at a place called Gomercote, about ninety miles from Hyderabad. Witness simply took his cash balance that month. He and the prisoner then marched together towards Deesa. While passing through a village called Danara, prisoner pointed him out a person named Mehta, to whom, he said, he had made an advance of fifty rupees for making bricks. Witness asked Mehta whether he had received the advance, and the latter acknowledged having received it. He communicated the superintendent on the subject of these bricks and the advance, and in consequence of what he heard from the superintendent, witness charged the prisoner with having charged Rs. 100 in his account as advance to Mehta. Prisoner said he had originally given him Rs. 100, but he recovered from him Rs. 50 subsequently. He further said that he had credited to Government the refund. Witness inspected prisoner's cash-book when he returned to his camp. He found fifty rupees were not credited, but one hundred rupees were entered. He heard at the end of March last that prisoner had absconded. Prisoner asked witness as he was returning to his camp to look through the book carefully, as he was sure he had credited the fifty rupees. He did look through the book, but did not find the credit of fifty rupees. If it had been there he (witness) should have seen it. He wrote to the prisoner, and he received a reply from him on the subject of the credit.

With reference to the breach of trust in respect of Rs. 25, the prisoner said that he was charged for that amount and the case was dismissed.

There was nothing about the charge of rupees twenty-five in the proceedings of Mr. Spens, and the learned judge remarked, that unfortunately in the Mofussil cases the depositions were rambling.

Mehta Peera, the brick-maker, was next called, and he acknowledged having received fifty rupees from the prisoner on two different occasions.

Mr. George Charles, assistant superintendent Government Telegraph Department in the Rajpootana Division, said that in the end of November 1869 prisoner was an inspector in the department, and in that capacity he received Government money for expenditure. His pay was Rs 100 a month. He used to get travelling and horse allowance besides. Prisoner had charge from Deesa to Chatra. It was in consequence of a telegram received from the Superintendent of the Telegraph Department that he suspended the prisoner.

Mr. Inspector Smith, of the Bombay Police, proved that he arrested the prisoner on the 6th April last on the Grant Road.

His Lordship directed that the attention of the jury to the fact that the prosecution had entirely failed to make out any case against the prisoner. The evidence of the magistrate who committed this case was very material and he (the magistrate) was ordered to attend here, but he had not done so. This magistrate had disobeyed the order of the Clerk of the Crown to attend the Court. The learned judge then asked the jury whether they wished to hear the defence.

The jury without hearing the defence, at once returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was acquitted.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—4TH JULY.

(Before NANA MOORJEE, Esq.)

THEFTS.—Narsia Chimnajee was convicted of stealing copper coin from the pocket of another, and sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Iman Ahmed was charged with stealing a silver ornament from the person of the child of Deroe, woman, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months.—Jose M. Jao was convicted of stealing a handkerchief and other articles belonging to Hoosein Khan Adam Khan, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Appaji Alaco and Achin Afoo, Chinamen, were charged with stealing a coat and other property belonging to Rahimtoola Soleyman. The second prisoner was discharged, while the first was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

A PARSEE EDITOR CONVICTED OF FORGERY.

IN the Criminal Sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury, on Friday, Sorabjee Cursetjee, the editor of a weekly Parsee paper, entitled the *Sunday Reformer*, was placed at the bar, charged with having on 16th May forged a cheque for Rs. 1,500 purporting to be drawn by Mr. Cumrooddeen Tyabjee, solicitor, or with using the same, knowing it to be forged.

Mr. Cooper appeared for the prosecution; Messrs. Anstey and McCulloch for the defence.

Mr. Cooper in opening the case said he would state shortly the facts of this case, a case most serious to the prisoner. On the morning of the 16th May the prisoner drove up to the shop of a Marwarree named Nulla Dulla, called him out of his shop, and the two drove off together towards the Fort. In crossing the Esplanade the prisoner said to the Marwarree, "I want you to cash a cheque at the Agra Bank." The Marwarree said he did not know where the bank was, and the prisoner said he would point it out. The Marwarree asked what was the amount of the cheque; the prisoner replied that it was for Rs. 1,500. They drove on, and he would call evidence that they drove past the bank buildings, that the prisoner pointed out the bank to the Marwarree, and then drove him on to the new fountain at the head of Church Gate Street. The Marwarree got out there, and he should call evidence as to what was said as to where the money was to be brought and the prisoner was to receive it. He (Mr. Cooper) should now follow the Marwarree. A little before two o'clock he handed to Moreshwur Wittoba, clerk in the Agra Bank, a cheque which purported to be for Rs. 1,500 on the Agra Bank, dated 16th May, payable to Hurry vulubdass Koosbaldass, and purporting to be signed by Mr. Cumrooddeen Tyabjee, a well-known solicitor of the High Court. The cheque was presented to Wittoba Moreshwur, he examined it, and was at once struck with the peculiarities of it,—and the jury would see the cheque and would at once notice that the signature at the foot of it appeared to be what was called a traced signature. The clerk Wittoba Moreshwur at once compared it with the signature book of the constituents of the bank and then went to Mr. Gregory. The Marwarree was then asked from whom he received the cheque, and he said at once from Sorabjee Cursetjee, the prisoner. Mr. Tyabjee and his selerk were then sent for. Mr. Tyabjee came some time after, saw the cheque, and at once repudiated the signature as being his. He believed Mr. Tyabjee had no conversation with the prisoner, but Heeralall Mohunlall, his clerk had, and the prisoner made certain statements to him which that witness would state. Afterwards Mr. Price, inspector of police, was sent for, and on his arrival at the bank certain other statements were made by the prisoner to him. These statements he would prefer the jury hearing from the mouth of that witness; but he might mention that some time elapsed from the time when this cheque was presented by the Marwarree and stopped at the bank and the time at which the prisoner returned to the bank. He thought that they would be able to assume from the evidence which he would call that the prisoner most likely had received some intimation that the cheque was stopped or that he must have known there was some difficulty in the way of cashing it, so that when he reached the bank he was prepared to encounter any difficulty that might be raised as to the cheque, and he made the statement that he had received it from a Banyan. He also said that he had done business for the Banyan on one or two occasions, that he had actually printed some visiting cards for this man, and yet he was unable to give the name of the party. After the prisoner was taken into custody by Mr. Price, with his consent Mr. Price took him to his shop and also to a room in the house he was in the habit of living in, and after he was brought back to the constable's quarters he was searched and on his person was found a cheque for Rs. 700 on the Agra Bank, dated that very day. He should here mention that, though the prisoner had had an account with the Agra Bank, that had been stopped on the 3rd February of this year and all the money drawn out from that account. He should also produce before the jury several cheques drawn by the prisoner on that account—in all twenty-two—and they should be able to compare the handwriting in the body of the forged document and to form their own opinion as to whether they considered those were similar. Now in considering the evidence he should call before them they must bear in mind that the prisoner was a most intelligent person, and they must consider when they come to weigh the conduct, actions, and statements made by him, that those statements were made by an intelligent and educated man. He might state that when the prisoner was before Mr. John Connon, the senior magistrate, he called evidence——

The Judge—I don't think you should state what passed there.

Mr. Cooper—I was not to state what passed.

The Judge—Nor what he did.

Mr. Cooper—I will say nothing further. It will be for you, gentlemen, to weigh well and consider the evidence I shall call before you, and it will be for you to decide on that evidence whether the prisoner at the bar is guilty of forging a cheque, or, if you think the evidence is not sufficient to carry you to the conclusion that he did so, whether he uttered the document knowing it to be forged, and further, whether he had the document in his possession knowing it to be forged, and that he had it in his possession with the intent that it should be fraudulently used.

The evidence was then proceeded with, but as we reported that fully when the case was in the Police Court, we do not now do so. The remarks by the prisoner to Mr. Price, referred to in the opening statement, were that he had got the money from a man wearing a Banyan's puggaree as he was presenting himself to be a barbaree from the Rajah of Bhownugger. The cross-examination for the defence on this point was to show that this man had promised to meet prisoner at Dr. Blumfhall's library, but that he had not been seen, nor had the police nor the friends of the prisoner, been able to find him out.

The case for the prosecution was not concluded till five o'clock on Friday, and as the jury could not be allowed to separate, the Court rose at this stage, there being no hope of finishing that evening, and the jury were locked up in a hotel.

On the Court reassembling on Saturday morning the defence was at once proceeded with.

Mr. Anstey in opening the defence said—Gentlemen of the jury, I scarcely know whether my learned friend who conducts this prosecution or myself stands more in need of sympathy this day for my learned friend for having to present to you such a case as that which his industry has enabled him to offer, and yet to ask you upon that case to find a verdict of guilty against my client, or myself, to whom alone I feel the blame will be due if you bring in such adverse verdict—to me alone, for, unless the case has suffered in my hands through my mismanagement, I feel confident that the result must be an immediate and a triumphant acquittal. Gentlemen, you need no lesson I may from me, nor from higher authority, to guide you in the performance of your duty; you know that by the commonplaces, the A, B, C, of the practice of jury trials, you are the judges of the law and the fact; you may take your direction in matters of law from whom you will, or from no one; you are bound only by your own consciences, the only control over those consciences is that which right reason, guided by the necessary information, may exercise. No one can call you in question for your acts;—your verdict therefore is judgment, your judgment therefore is a final one. It depends on you whether an old man who has hitherto lived long and lived in honour, surrounded by children shall carry his grey hairs down in sorrow to the grave, or whether he shall be united this day to a beloved son in whom he has never ceased to have confidence and repose affection. You need not to be told, for instance, and yet I must remind you that you cannot convict unless every reasonable chance of the prisoner's being innocent is excluded from your mind. If, then, it be present to your minds, assuming all the facts proved by you to be true, that the theory of the innocence of the prisoner is still not an unreasonable one—however reasonable may be the opposite theory—you are bound in conscience (I say again you have no external authority which you are amenable, but you are bound in conscience as jurymen) to allow the reasonableness of the theory of innocence to prevail over the reasonableness of the theory of guilt, and so to acquit the prisoner. It is entirely a different case from that of the civil law. Those who litigate there prevail according to the comparative strength and weakness of their cases. It is not so in the Criminal Court;—there there are no litigants; there Her Majesty in virtue of her superintending control sets in motion the process, and having done so retires and leaves it to the country, that is to the jury, to pronounce on all the questions in the case, questions of law and questions of fact, with the intimation that unless they are perfectly satisfied that in no view of the case is the theory of the innocence of the criminal a reasonable one they are bound to acquit him. Now, gentlemen, I wish you to bear that in mind and keep it in your view, because when you have heard my statement and, much more, when you have heard and noted the evidence of the witnesses whom my client was not afraid to call before the respected magistrate who sits there (Mr. Connon), any more than he is afraid to call them through me to-day—when you, I say, have weighed and understand all these things were you to be of an opinion (I will put it in this most unfavourable point of view) that it was unreasonable to presume my client was guilty, and not taking the opposite view (a reasonable thing to consider) that he was innocent, then it would be your duty to acquit him. But I hope to go far beyond that and show you it is quite unreasonable to suppose he is guilty of any offence against the law. He is guilty of being a young man, an inexperienced youth, who having on this occasion neglected one precaution, a precaution which you will hear as the case proceeds. Now, gentlemen, I have no cause to complain of the manner in which this case has been conducted here or before the worthy magistrate. My learned friend has appeared for the prosecution, that is for the Bank, on both occasions. I take this earliest opportunity of saying I think he has conducted the case very fairly, and therefore if I make any observation that may seem severe it is not intended to apply to him or his client and certainly not to the magistrate, because as you will hear I think in the course of the evidence every facility was given by Mr Connon to the courses taken by the prisoner under my advice, which was to disclose everything, to conceal nothing, and to put the whole of the available evidence upon record. It did not entirely succeed, because the absurd rule of the English law which invites the prisoner to make a statement, but prevents him from producing, so as to verify his statement, any document however strongly corroborative of it prevented the giving in evidence before the magistrate of a list of articles which were produced before Mr. Connon. I hope, or rather, (for I cannot say I hope) I wish that I may be able this day by means of some evidence or other to get that list produced before you, that you may see how strongly it corroborates the statement which the prisoner made in the Court below through his witnesses and which he makes this day. Now, gentlemen, the case is this: the prisoner, is one of several sons of one of the most respectable Parsees of his rank and station in this presidency, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee Rustomjee. The prisoner, his youngest son, was educated and, what is more to the point to the present case, received as part of his education instruction in handwriting in the Elphinstone Institution where, as may be known to some of you gentlemen, perhaps to all, the youths are instructed by one and the same writing master, and so there is a great similarity between the handwriting of one Elphinstone College student and another. He has not long been of age, he began business at least before he was of age. He has been in business for two or three years, and the whole of the capital has been supplied to him by his father for his various speculations, incremented no doubt by profits which he has made during that period in the course of his business. I shall show you, gentlemen, that from the beginning of his business as printer or lessee of a printing press, the editor and publisher of a newspaper and a publisher of books, he has had an account, not yet closed unless it has indeed been closed since the case was in the Police Court, with the Chartered Mercantile Bank, and that when, for some reason which it is quite unnecessary to explain to you, it was thought desirable that he should also have for a limited period an account opened in his name with the bank whose officers are now prosecuting him, I mean the Agra Bank, that account with the Mercantile Bank was not closed nor suspended, but still remained current. The capital raised for the prisoner by his father was Rs. 20,000, Rs. 10,000 at one time and Rs. 10,000 at another, and then I shall put in before you the title deed of certain immoveable property which would have been the property of his father, but which, such was his affection for, and confidence in, his son, he had made out in his son's name, thereby constituting his young person sole owner of it. I shall further ask the father in your presence if the son was in the want of the contemptible sum of Rs. 1,500 to his knowledge on the 16th May, and whether if he did want it there was any occasion to—I shall not say steal, or forge, or cheat, for it—but any occasion to go to a stranger; and the father will tell you as he told the magistrate—"No, five times the amount I could have spared him, and he could have had it, and he knew it"; and it will be no small matter to lay well to heart the concluding statement I shall ask the father to make, and that is his expressions as to his son's truth, affection, fidelity, honesty, and honour from the first dawn of his reason up to this fatal 16th of May. The learned gentleman then proceeded to say that a great part of the prisoner's business consisted of dealing with up-country magnates, rajahs particularly, interested in the promotion of what they called literature, and what was certainly to some extent literature among these as yet unlettered people. He was in possession of a press which was excellent compared with those in the mofussil, and he had been employed by some of these potentates—by the Rajah of Bhownuggur, the Rajah of Rajpeepla, and others—to reprint books, magazines, and periodicals; and as a proof that the prisoner had laid himself out for this kind of work, the learned counsel read and produced the following letter written by the accused and which caused some amusement in Court:—

"Shri 1½ (*i. e.* Prosperity, &c.) To His Highness the Maharajah Mahindra Singjee Bahadoor, the most exalted Raja Sahib of Halvad Dhrangdhra.

"May it please your Honoured Highness,—

"The progress and civilization of countries depend upon the rulers thereof. If the rulers be judicious, wise, and virtuous (their) countries continue prosperous and happy. Judicious princes continue to assist in the cause of increase of knowledge and civilization in order to improve (their) countries, but indiscreet princes are incapable of doing so. They (this latter) waste their lives only in the enjoyment of momentary pleasures of this world and when they are dead no memory of their names is left here—on the contrary, the perfume of the deeds of virtuous princes gives fragrance like the sweetscented rose flower and the kingdoms of princes who are guided by wise counsellors become glorious. Your Excellency is possessed of qualities which would give dignity to any native prince. It is with this knowledge that I, this day, beg leave to bring to your notice a matter of very great importance, in the hope that if your Excellency be judicious and wise and not falsely ostentatious, but a lover of real reform. Your Excellency will certainly treat this important matter with the same consideration as His Excellency the Nabob Saheb of Junagar and other native princes and some wealthy bankers and merchants have done.

"Your Excellency is probably well aware how necessary it is to give aid to native authors of books and to distribute in the country such books as are calculated to increase knowledge of various kinds, and upon this very principle (an institution) like the General Vernacular Society (called) the "Alfred Book Committee" has been established here, whose object it is to give aid to authors of books to obtain prizes essays and to distribute them gratis by diffusing knowledge among the poor and to promote other similar useful things. While the English Government gives aid to foreign languages in furtherance of such objects for the improvement of the country, is it not incumbent upon the native princes (to do so) that they should fail to give aid from the bottom of their hearts to things like these? This certainly ought not to be. The native princes ought to give aid to such objects from the bottom of their hearts and a hope is entertained, Oh Maharajah! that your Excellency will surely give such aid.

"The names of the illustrious personages who have given such aid are as follows:—

Khanderao Maharajah Shamshehar Bahadoor Sena Khaskhel, K.C.S.I.	Rs. 2,000
His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, K.C.S.I.	2,000
His Highness Mohabub Khanji Bahadoor, the Nabob of Junnagar	500
His Highness the Rajah of Soonja (?)	300
His Highness Malegaon Maharajah Bhoslay, the Rajah of the Principality of Sankeoe	300
Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nasarwanji Jamasjee	200
Framji Nusserwanji Patel	300
Shah Vandravandas Devidas	150
Padanji Pestonji	250

"Written by servant Sorabji Kharsedji, Engineer, Editor of the 'Sunday Review' and Dandra newspaper, and Secretary to the Alfred Book Fund."

After reading this letter to show that the prisoner had been in communication with rajahs, the learned counsel read another letter which, as well as the first, had, he said, been found in the possession of the prisoner by the police and taken from him by them without his consent. This was a letter which the prisoner had received from the secretary of the library at Bhownuggur asking the prisoner to stop his paper, the *Sunday Reader*, which had hitherto been sent to the Bhownuggur library and to send one to the Dewan or to the Darbar, and stating that either of these would pay the bill. This showed, the learned counsel proceeded to say, that the prisoner had been accustomed to receive general orders from the courts, and to trust to payment being made by any one of several persons holding rank there. There was thus every reason why he should take the order of any person calling himself the karbaree to the Rajah of Bhownuggur, and who should say to him, "Purchase for us a press nearly as good as your own and the printing materials necessary for the conducting of a newspaper. Bring them to me at Dr. Dhurajjah's library, and inform me where they are and I will send for them, and then you shall receive your money. In the meantime it will be necessary for you to get this cheque cashed, for I have no money of my own in Bombay. It is the cheque of a solicitor, men are constantly receiving and distributing money and who circulate money with the rapidity of bankers, and I will take the small balance that remains." Again, it was stated, through him, said counsel, that two persons called upon prisoner and made that representation, and one of them, for the purpose, doubtless, of occupying him until their plans were ripe, gave him a trifling order to print some visiting cards. The name was something like Cullianjee, but it had since been discovered that there is no such person of that name either in Bombay or Bhownuggur. The printing of cards would be attended to by a subordinate, and naturally the prisoner would never even see it: and thus it was quite intelligible that he should say as he did to Inspector Price that he could not tell the Banyan's name even though he had printed these cards. After obtaining this cheque the prisoner proceeded to obtain what he wanted from Mr. Cooper—a gentleman known, he should say, to them all, but who did not seem to have been known to Mr. Tyabjee's clerk, and who occupied at the *Times of India* office precisely that position which would enable him to supply the prisoner with the articles required, as he supposed, for the Rajah of Bhownuggur. The transaction was to be carried out at once, and to do that the prisoner had to go to two places on the same day. One was to the Agra Bank where the cheque was to be cashed, and the other to the *Times of India* office. He had already been a customer at that bank, and intended to become one again, as was clear from his drawing a cheque out of his old book on that very day, and had he wanted to forge a cheque he would certainly not have forged it upon the Agra Bank where his handwriting would be well-known to the officials. If the prisoner was innocent the jury would see how natural the whole thing was—how after receiving the cheque the prisoner would have said to himself—"I have to get this money from the Agra Bank, and I may as well deposit part of it in the same bank, and then I can draw against it as I have two or three old cheques in my book." In order to draw the cheque the prisoner went to a Marwarree who had been employed in his family for the last seven or eight years, and he asked the Marwarree to accompany him into the Fort in order to get the cheque cashed while he went on other business. A witness who was in the Harbour Defences Office would tell them that he accompanied prisoner to the library that day where he was to meet the men. That witness had been absent from his work that day and Mr. Price had not scrupled to pry into the reason—the man had since been put under the disgraceful espionage of the police—an act not so much disgraceful to the police as to the Government which allowed them to be had come out of the furnace unscathed. And so under Providence, the measures taken to destroy would, he was sure, result in the acquittal of the prisoner. It turned out that the witness had not been a truant but had been sick. Probably, had it been found that he had been playing the truant, that unfortunate man would have been dismissed as an example in *terrorum* to any employee who should have to give evidence against the police. But fortunately, the man came out of the ordeal uninjured. This was a piece of salvation not from the prisoner's friends, but salvation from his enemies and all those who hated him and sought his hurt. His remarks as to the prying after this witness he wished to apply to all testimony of this kind whether from policemen or experts, and he would not use his own language in denouncing them. Mr. Anstey here quoted from Mr. Pitt Taylor's work some of the cautions regarding professional evidence, which concluded by comparing the police in some cases with keen sportsman determined to bag their game; and then he asked the jury would they let the police bag their game that day or send them home with an empty bag and an empty creel? Though he was not in Court when the remark was made he believed they had the authority of His Lordship for saying that in Bombay they were living under a despotism. Mr. Pitt Taylor said he did not disparage the conduct in the police, and he said so because he was writing for people residing in the meridian of London, but had he been writing for people residing in the meridian of Bombay he would certainly have intended to disparage the police. He hoped the jury would remember what had been said by that high authority of the danger of giving too ready credence to these police prosecutions, for this was a police prosecution, although the bank nominally prosecuted. There was no doubt that, had not the police fastened upon their game as they did, we never have come before the magistrate. They seized upon the case before any officer of the bank had made up his mind to lend the authority of the personal oath to an information stating that he believed the prisoner guilty and praying for a warrant. The information had not been laid until the following afternoon, and the prisoner had been kept in custody all night without a warrant. That proved that this was a police case and not an Agra Bank case, and he would ask the jury to regard the statements of the police with great suspicion. The learned counsel then further referred to the details of the case, and after an address which lasted for about three hours proceeded to call witnesses in support of his remarks.

Mr. Cooper in reply said that the defence was improbable and almost incredible. It had been suggested for the defence that the man Bhugwandass had got up this as a plot against prisoner's father as revenge for a lawsuit; but could the jury believe that that man, simply from having been sued by prisoner's father, could have concocted such an atrocious plot against his son? Then as to the statement that the prisoner was not in want of money His Lordship had elicited that the prisoner was in debt Rs. 230 to a Marwaree for which he was paying 36 per cent. per annum.

His Lordship in summing up remarked to the jury that the prisoner had only been committed for an offence of forgery by which he was liable to two years' imprisonment, whereas it should have been for the more serious offence of forging valuable securities which would have rendered him liable to imprisonment for seven years. It had been urged by the learned counsel for the defence that boys brought up at the same school wrote similarly, but he himself was at Eton with 800 or 900 boys and he did not know of one who wrote like him; and again, he did not know if they taught writing at the Elphinstone College. It was, as the learned counsel for the prosecution had contended, scarcely credible that such a diabolical scheme should be concocted against the prisoner because his father had obtained a verdict in a suit brought against Bhugwandass. A man could scarcely have conceived such an atrocious idea for bringing the prisoner into disgrace, and the jury would say if they believed

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, June 11.)

CHARLES DICKENS.

THE author who had attained by far the greatest popularity ever won in a lifetime, Charles Dickens, died on Thursday, at his house at Gadshill, after an illness of little more than twenty-four hours. His death is attributed to a paralytic stroke. He had had threatenings of some such seizure a short time ago but seemed quite to have recovered his health; and, certainly, if the three numbers already issued of his new tale,—"The Mystery of Edwin Drood,"—be any gauge of the power of his brain, he had not been so vigorous for many years back. Many of his old admirers, who had in some degree fallen off from Mr. Dickens, had been attracted by the freshness and originality of his new tale, and had returned to their allegiance. Born at Portsmouth, in 1812, the son of one of the staff in the Pay department of the Navy, Mr. Dickens was educated at Chatham and at Rochester College, and afterwards intended for a solicitor, but at his own wish abandoned this calling for that of Parliamentary reporter to the *True Sun*, and afterwards to the *Mirror of Parliament* and the *Morning Chronicle*. The "Pickwick Papers," written when he was only twenty-four, made him famous, and since that time he has been author only, excepting the brief interval of his editorial enterprise as first editor of the *Daily News*,—a kind of post for which, of course, he was utterly unsuited. The popularity of his weekly serial, *Household Words*,—a title afterwards changed to *All the Year Round*,—has been something enormous, and probably no writer in any country ever earned so great a fortune by his pen as Mr. Dickens. Perhaps he is the only English writer of whom it can be truly said that in any one line in which Shakespeare was not only great, but at his greatest, this other was greater than he. But as a humourist, we think it is true of Dickens,—Juliet's nurse and Mrs. Gamp are both great creations, but Mrs. Gamp is the greater of the two.

OLLIVIER IN A DILEMMA.

The rumours of M. Ollivier's coming fall grow very thick. He seems to have lost all hold on the Chamber, and to be maintained by the Emperor alone, who would like M. Rouher much better. It is said that he at last perceives what he ought to have perceived weeks ago, that a lever cannot be supported on itself, that for a Premier to draw independent strength from a Chamber nominated by the Sovereign is impossible. He therefore recurs to the idea of a dissolution, which the Emperor will not grant. The Left Centre, in fear of M. Rouher, is aiding him a little, but his position is becoming impossible. He is too Liberal to become a mere agent, and too distrusted to obtain Liberal support.

THE SPANISH CROWN.

The Spanish Cortes are going to perform an unusual feat, *make* a Queen Boo by Act of Parliament. All members are requested to be in their places on a day fixed for the election, and the candidate who obtains a majority out of the total number of votes, 356, will be proclaimed King. We have elsewhere endeavoured to explain the probable working of this arrangement, but may mention here that the resolve to require a clear majority of the Cortes, instead of a clear majority of those present, which was voted by 138 to 124, is considered fatal to Montpensier. His partizans resisted the proposal—which was made by Rojo Arias in the interest of Prim—most furiously, Topete in particular almost threatening his opponents. An election by plebiscite was proposed, rejected, for fear the peasantry should vote for Don Carlos or Isabella.

Note, in connection with the incubation of a King in Spain, the Lisbon telegram of June 7th, "S. Sampaio has left the Saldanha Cabinet, on account of his opposition to the scheme for dissolving the Cortes and instituting a dictatorship. A dictator *under* a King would be in a strange position, but what if the King were nominal Dictator, consenting to the revolutionary measure in hopes of a more brilliant crown? Note, too, the split between Portugal and Italy, which is just what would happen if the Spanish Crown were going to the House of Braganza when it ought to have gone to the House of Savoy.

THE CIVIL SERVICE OPEN TO ALL.

An Order in Council, dated June 4th, was published on Tuesday, directing that after 31st August next all entrance appointments to all situations in all civil departments of the State, except the Foreign Office, or posts requiring professional knowledge, shall be filled by open competition. This great innovation has been received throughout the provinces with enthusiasm. The order contains two new provisions. The Chiefs of Department are distinctly vested with the power of dismissal, the candidate after his appointment continuing to hold his office at their pleasure, a proviso which, of course, will be little used, but enables the chiefs to dismiss for continued inefficiency, and thus to compel work. Moreover, the victorious candidate in the examination must pass through a six months' probation, during which his actual efficiency will be tested, as his knowledge has already been. A Crichton who would not work, or could not endure drudgery, would be of little use in most Government departments.

THE GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Pera, the foreign quarter of Constantinople, has been burnt down. The fire broke out on the night of 5th June, and raged over a district a square mile in extent, and destroyed 20,000 houses, from 300 to 900 human beings, and the British Embassy an immense pile which had cost £200,000, and was always under repair. The English and American residents are the greatest sufferers. Sir H. Elliott lost all his personal effects, and the Government has been obliged to issue rations to keep the population alive. There will be a bitter Parliamentary discussion over the propriety of rebuilding the Embassy; the economists objecting, and the Orientalists maintaining that power must be visible, and that it must be visible. The discussion will probably end in an ugly building, intended to be cheap, but entailing endless extras.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

The House of Commons re-assembled on Thursday, and after amusing itself with the woes of sugar importers, where, to say Mr. Lowe has given them insufficient notice of his reductions, got on with the military estimates. The soldiers are better tempered or better disciplined than the sailors, and Mr. Cardwell usually escapes the baiting Mr. Childers has to bear, but on Thursday there was for a minute quite a scene. The system of military staff pay is a huge muddle, allowances to the higher staff officers being made up of army pay, regimental pay, and staff pay, in a way which suggests jobbery, though it is really necessary to tempt good officers to do hard work. Mr. Anderson made a speech against what he thought the abuse, wanting particularly, it appeared, to stop regimental allowances when Staff salaries were paid. Mr. Cardwell overthrew him quickly enough by pointing out that the higher work was wretchedly paid, that without regimental pay the chiefs of departments would be worse paid than their own clerks; but Colonel North and Colonel Knox were well with wrath that a civilian should have an opinion on such a matter, the former accusing Mr. Anderson of gross ignorance because, like every body else, he called the Duke of Cambridge the "Commander-in-Chief," whereas the Sovereign is "Commander-in-Chief," and the Duke only "Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief," while Colonel Knox styled him a jackal. The allowances are defensible enough,—the Adjutant General, for example, getting less than a first class traffic manager,—but if the Colonels want them cut down, they will betray this silly jealousy of *pekin* criticism. *Pekins* pay them.

THE FENIANS IN CANADA.

The detailed accounts we have received of the Fenian invasion of Canada present an even more ludicrous picture of immediate and blank failure than the telegrams themselves. Before crossing the frontier, General O'Neill said, "Soldiers of the advance guard of the American-Irish Army for the liberation of Ireland from the yoke of your oppressors, from your own country you now enter that of an enemy. The eyes of your country are upon you. Forward! march!"—to which Captain Cronan, of Burlington, replied in the name of his country, "General! I am proud that Vermont has the honour of leading this advance. Ireland may depend on us to do our duty." Whereupon almost directly after, General O'Neill was seized by the United States' Marshal,—Marshal Foster,—thrust into a closed carriage and driven away from the field, with the warning that any outcry might cost him his life. As for the engagement both sides are said to have fought well for two or three hours,—the Fenians are no cowards or they would not attempt any enterprise so desperate,—when the Fenians, knowing of course of the active measures taken by the United States' troops in their rear, became demoralized and fled. No doubt Canada would have beaten the invaders without American help, but the American help made the job easy.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. Lowe on Thursday surrendered a clause in the Income-Tax Bill which had created a curious amount of annoyance. Government had proposed that all employers should return the name and address of all their *employés*, with their salaries. The result of that would have been,—though this was not mentioned in the House,—to turn the employer into a "spy" on every workman or clerk earning £2 a week, and would have led to incessant quarrelling, while it would have deprived workmen and clerks of the power of self-assessment, allowed to every body else. Strong resistance was made, and fortunately for employers Mr. Lowe thought he was giving up a trifling point, and at last gave way. We venture to say he was giving up a chance of an extra million a year, and removing the chance of the bitterest quarrel with manufacturers that Government has had for many a long day.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. Forster received a deputation at Bradford this day week, a deputation which waited upon him to complain of the Education Bill in its present form. The general drift of the demands urged was,—(1) that all new schools should be absolutely undenominational; (2) that the year of grace for the erection of new religious schools entitled to receive aid from the rates and the taxes should not be conceded; (3) that the School Boards should in all cases, the case of towns as well as rural districts, be elected directly by the ratepayers, and not by Town Councils or vestries; and (4) that compulsion should be absolutely universal, and not permissive. These demands were supported at length by different speakers; one of them, Mr. Sharpe, going so far as to intimate that Mr. Forster was supporting now principles he had formerly taught them to oppose, and that if he persisted, he might be rejected at the next Bradford election,—a hint, however, not well received by the deputation. Mr. Forster, in reply, expressed his pleasure that in one of the resolutions adopted at the public meeting which sent the deputation, it was declared that "reading *and instruction* in the Bible" ought not to be prohibited;—and this once granted, in other words, the liberty of the parents to have their children instructed in religious subjects if they wished it the remainder of the problem, what *sort* of religious education should be permissible, was one strictly for Committee. He declined to discuss the 'year of grace' at present. He intimated that the direct election of School Boards was a detail on which the Government were not bigoted, and he resisted as utterly impossible the demand for universal compulsion. Finally, he pointed out to Mr. Sharpe that he had never preached any principle to which he is now unfaithful, but that, on the contrary, the Education Bill introduced by himself and Mr. Bruce went *further* in the direction of what the conformists now object to than the Government Bill.

It is perfectly clear that the chief opposition to the Government Bill are very much at sea as to their aim. Here, for instance, is a circular on the Bill from the "Central Nonconformist Committee" at Birmingham, signed by two distinguished Nonconformist ministers, Mr. Dale and Mr. Crosskey:—"The sacredness of individual conscience is violated when the members of a majority employ their power to force a minority to pay for the teaching of their doctrines." Well, that is absolutely true of every such thing—but strictly secular education, as we understand it, is, of course, to the present Parliament, a refusal to vote for denominational school, but quite as much a refusal to vote either grants in aid or rates for so called denominational schools. However understood, the teaching in such schools is, we suppose, what the Committee can hardly help being Protestant, Christian, and Catholic, in which case the "sacredness of individual conscience" is violated, for the Roman Catholic, the Deist, and the Atheist. If the gentlemen who sign this circular mean what they say, they want a complete revolution in the present system, and not merely a modification of the proposed Bill. Nothing is gained by using these high-flown abstract phrases, when the very persons who use them have acquiesced for years, and probably intend to acquiesce for the space of their natural lives, in a system wholly at variance with their drift.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Master of Balliol, Dr. Scott, has been offered and has accepted the Deanery of Rochester, vacant by the death of Dr. Dale. He is the joint author with Dr. Liddell, the Dean of Christ Church, of the well-known Greek lexicon by Liddell and Scott. The interest for the general public lies in the question, 'Who will be the new Master of Balliol?' If the Fellows elect the man who has exercised by far the greatest moral influence over the world of Oxford and of English thought, of any of the fellows, they will, of course, elect Professor Jowett to the Mastership.

THE TEST BALLOT.

The Court of Common Pleas decided on Thursday that bribes given to influence a test ballot were bribes given to influence an election, and therefore invalidated such election. This decision, given immediately in the case of Bristol, where it unseats Mr. Robinson, is of the greatest consequence to purity of election, which a contrary decision would have destroyed. There would always have been a "test" when anybody wanted to bribe. We want the more extreme advocates of the ballot, however, to answer two little questions. In what does a test-ballot differ from an election ballot? If it paid Mr. Robinson's friends to bribe voters at the test-ballot, why will it not pay Mr. Anybody's friends to bribe voters at the real ballot? The theory is that nobody will buy the chance of being cheated, but at Bristol men did buy it.

ELECTORAL.

We fear from the latest accounts published before going to press that both the contests in the Isle of Wight and that in South Leicestershire are lost by the Liberals by a majority certainly. According to the Conservative return, Mr. Heygate had polled at 4 o'clock 2,955 votes against Mr. Paget's 2,421, leaving the Conservative candidate in a majority of 534. At the last election Mr. Paget polled 335 votes less than the most popular of the Conservatives, so that in all probability when the official return is made by the returning officer, the state of parties in South Leicestershire will be found to remain very much what it was. In the Isle of Wight, where the contest seems to have been one of considerable excitement, Mr. Moffatt appears never to have succeeded in heading the poll; but the latest Conservative return we possess, that for two o'clock, puts him only in a minority of 68,—1,044 for Mr. Baillie Cochrane, against 976 for Mr. Moffatt. It is therefore still barely possible that Mr. Moffatt may be returned, but he has few of the great advantages of position possessed by the late Sir John Simeon.

THE COUNCIL.

Yesterday week the Fathers of the Vatican Council, by a requisition signed by 150 prelates, demanded the closing of the general debate on the preamble to the *schema* on the primacy of the Pope. The vote was taken, and a great majority obtained for the progress to details, or, as we should say in Parliamentary phrase, for going into committee. Sixty names of prelates who have not been heard were inscribed to speak on the subject,—the Bishop of Orleans' amongst the last. Since then the first two chapters of the *schema* have been voted with very little discussion,—the great controversy being reserved for the discussion of Chapter 4. We observe that our Catholic contemporaries are somewhat shocked at the notion that there is any *carrière ouverte* to get the discussion finished in time for the promulgation of the dogma on St. Peter's Day. All these things, they say, are not in human keeping, they are the affair of the Holy Ghost. Be it so. But it was surely a human calculation that if the general discussion went on, the promulgation could not take place on St. Peter's Day. And if it does, will not that calculation have been serviceable to the Holy Ghost?

A NUT FOR ANTIQUARIANS.

We call the attention of our Roman Catholic contemporaries to Professor Max Müller's assertion that St. Josephat, whose festival is celebrated in the Roman Church on the 27th November, never was a Catholic or a Christian at all, but only an alias for Buddha,—his story being at least precisely identical with that of Buddha as given in the Buddhist books. St. Josephat's history was written by Johannes Damascenus, and he was spoken of as a young prince of wonderful parts, prophesied that he should embrace Christianity. To prevent this his father excluded him as far as he could from all knowledge of human misery, trying to absorb him in the pursuit of pleasure. But at length Josephat took three drives, and beheld old age, sickness, and death, after which he became a hermit, and was canonized by both the Eastern and Western Churches, without any sufficiently authentic identification of his personality. Professor Max Müller asserts that his history is only a recast of that of Buddha. Can the Roman Catholic antiquarians refute him? We admit that it is hard on them to have questions of personal identity raised at this distance of time.

SWINDLERS.

There is one great defect in the intellects of English swindlers. They will have it that the public has some sense, yet nothing can be more certain than that it has none. It was proved on Tuesday at the Mansion House that one William Henry White had started an Insurance and Banking Company, in which he himself was really the Company, and which promised that every policyholder as well as shareholder should share the profits of the Company by the issue of coupons payable to bearer, "and by so doing get the interest of his money every six months, besides providing for himself in case of sickness, old age, and death,"—and had found dupes. So did the Neapolitan who promised depositors five per cent. per mensem for their money, and so would an Englishman who opened a shop in the Strand and tried the same trick to-morrow. We are a "practical people," and therefore taken in by everything outside our own experience.

THE CRISIS OF THE SESSION.

THE EDUCATION BILL IN COMMITTEE.

(*Economist*, June 11.)

ONE great achievement of this Session is really finished. The Irish Land Bill has reached the House of Lords, and it is not likely that it will be much altered there. The Lords know that substantially the Bill is a Conservative measure—that under various forms and in peculiar modes it aims at giving at least an approximate legal existence to certain kinds of property hitherto unknown to the law;—as far as it can it does not take from any man what is really now his, and does not give to any man what is really not his: it only endeavours to make the rights recognised by law-books coincide with those already recognised more or less by custom and usage. This is the last sort of legislation to which an ancient House of Peers, all whose rights and all whose powers come from old custom, ought at all to oppose. And what is even more to such a body, the Lords know that the Irish landlords wish the Bill to pass; that in their judgment (and they are the persons most likely to oppose) delay would be dangerous; that it would cause new and worse agitation; that it would give a fresh excuse for agrarian crime; that it would only ensure a new Bill and probably a worse one next year. Under these circumstances, unquestionably the House of Lords will pass the Irish Land Bill with only such amendments as are reasonable matters of discussion, and as do not impair its principles.

The crisis of the Session is still in the House of Commons. Another great effort is before it, and we wait to see whether the most successful administration that perhaps any Parliament has ever seen will be successful in this attempt also. If Mr. Gladstone's Government pass both the Education Bill and the Irish Land Bill in the same Session it will have performed a sort of Parliamentary miracle; it will have done something so great and wonderful that old observers of Parliamentary conflicts would hardly believe it if they had not seen it. And yet there be those who say that the Education Bill should not pass. The details of the administrative machinery will not require, and perhaps would be rather worse than better for, long discussion. The only obstacle is the religious difficulty, and even that difficulty is diminished.

Indeed, those who remember old controversies have this year felt much surprise, not that the religious difficulty was so great but that it was so small. That a conscience clause should be conceded on all hands, by the Church as well as by Dissenters; that secular schools should be allowed to receive aid from the State under any circumstances; that the same body of inspectors should inspect all aided schools, and that the Government should not be obliged to maintain one set for the Church and another for the Dissenting schools—these, and there are others similar, are wonderful incidents, if we remember what was thought and what happened only a few years back. The religious difficulty is plainly far less than it was. Let us see distinctly what it now is, and how it may best be dealt with.

As the Education Bill was first introduced, this difficulty had two parts—first, it might be said that children would be obliged to hear religious doctrines of which their parents did not approve, and which might perhaps be flatly inconsistent with what they were taught at home. A child of nine might have a first lesson in religious controversy by finding that its schoolmaster told him it was essential to reject that which its mother had said it must above all things believe. By the Bill, School Boards have power—each in its own district—to fix the school religion, and it is certain to happen that many of the parents whose children are to go to the school, indeed are to be *made* to go there, would think that religion very false and very dangerous. And above all things care must be taken that the children of such persons are not exposed to such a teaching. There could hardly be greater cruelty or persecution than compelling a mother to send a child to listen to doctrines which she imagines may make it perish for ever. As human nature goes, all the other "sentimental" grievances in the world are trifles light as air in comparison with this one. Accordingly every such an evil has been remedied. The effect of Mr. Forster's religious instruction fixed times only, and these times are to the beginning or the end of the school the child of a dissentient parent may till after or go away before such teachbe may be. This, therefore, altogether —by far the greatest half—of the difficulty."

not remove the whole. If in each School Boards are to choose the religion, in different districts—perhaps in closely tricts—the most opposite religious may be child whose parents move often may be unless its parents take care) in various all at the cost of the State. He may there is a Church school; move 1 may a Methodist, move 2 to an Independent, a Roman Catholic, and move 4 may bring a Church school such as he started with. hard for a boy, and very bad for him religiously, to hear so early so much discrepant doctrine. If anything can make him a "knownothing," or disbeliever in the possibility of attaining religious truth, it will be so quick a series of such marked changes. And yet, unless the child's parents are strict about religion and know the different forms of it (which many poor do not), according to the Bill as it now stands such must be the fate of some migratory children and may be the fate of many.

And this is not the whole scandal. As Mr. Forster confesses, the Bill is based on the principle of "concurrent endowment," and all he says is that in this instance such a principle is not so objectionable as last year it would have been in Ireland. If we were to reopen last year's controversy, we think we could show it to be more objectionable. But we will not do so; the discussion does not require it. Last year, after solemn argument, and in a case presenting at any rate many inducements and affording to the principle of "concurrent endowment," the country deliberately rejected it, and refused to touch it, lest it should be soiled. And the question now is whether we will reverse the decision of last year, and found our whole new educational principle on the very dogma we then would have nothing to do with. Last year, in Ireland, the country decided not to endow all religious sects—Roman Catholics as well as others,) though so doing would have healed many an old sore. Yet now it is asked in England to endow all religious sects, Roman Catholics as well as others, though it is a perfectly new matter, and we are making there not, not lessening old ones. If indeed we are forced to act thus, if we are bound by an inextricable fate, if we cannot otherwise obtain a national education, then we will endure this new evil, in order to attain the greater good; but certainly we ought not to incur this evil without necessity, or put up with it further than is necessary.

We must remember that the evil of Sectarianism is one of the crying sins of human nature. One of the most common defects of half-instructed minds is to think much of that in which they differ from others, and little of that in which they agree with others. The special religious difficulty of individual creed are to a certain class (and there are likely to be many such among schoolmasters and among school boards) much more important than the truths of religion and Christianity as mankind at large believe them. We know a case in which a master of this kind happening, to the boy's misfortune, to have a clever scholar, made him learn the whole Thirty-nine Articles by heart, of which of course the poor boy could scarcely understand a single formula. And though many cases may not be found so gross as this, and though certainly most poor boys could not learn so much abstract prose by heart, however much they were incited, yet thousands of similar errors will be sure to happen. The characteristic tenets which divide each sect from the Christian world—the most discriminating Shibboleths and most abstract definitions of its creed—will be inculcated on every child in preference to everything else, and in the worst cases to the exclusion of everything else. And the worst cases will probably be precisely in localities where the Bill especially do harm. Suppose—unlikely event—a contest in a town which religion is to have its way, and suppose either the Dissenting shopkeepers or the High Church vicar to succeed a partisan master is likely to be appointed, and strong party doctrines are sure to be inculcated. Exactly in the place where extreme teaching is likely to be dangerous, because of the recency of the victory and the greatness of the vanquished minority, just there is extreme teaching by the Bill most likely to be given, because a School Board is there chosen heated by conflict, and it is most (that human nature) to care more about the special religious tenets for which it was elected, than about all the rest of education put together.

So far from the State support of these various school religions being, as Mr. Forster says, in instances where concurrent endowment is unusually incocuous, the case is one in which the defects of that endowment are—at least often may be—especially virulent. The *specialities* of each endowed sect are likely to be unusually aggravated, because of the recent local victory, and they are likely to be more than usually offensive because the vanquished minority is from inevitable circumstances at that moment particularly sensitive and touchy. And Mr. Forster should consider that the Irish policy which he thinks so dangerous will revive upon him, and probably be more than he can resist if he sets this precedent. Next year the Irish Roman Catholic priesthood will ask for a revision of the system of National Education, and they will have a simple argument. They will say—"We demand nothing peculiar to Ireland, still less do we wish any special favour to our own religion; we only wish to have in Ireland the same educational system which you have set up after careful thought and deliberate examination, set up in England; we ask for our own church nothing which by that system you do not in England guarantee to the meanest sect." And neither in logic, nor in practice perhaps, could the demand be resisted; yet the result would be that the School Boards in Ireland would all be Catholic; that the primary education of the country would be anti-Protestant; that the Romish priesthood would teach what they chose and as they chose—an issue which the best Roman Catholic laymen do not desire, and which all England would abominate.

As the Bill stands therefore it cannot pass; and lately it is said that in its present form the Government do not mean that it should pass. Though when it was introduced they thought it would work they now see that it needs a fundamental amendment. But then they should have amended it themselves. It is hardly fair to the House of Commons—it is not likely to conduce to a good settlement of the Education question—to lay before the House a measure essentially vicious at a cardinal point, and then ask the House to mend it. A weak and struggling Government might be excused for so doing, but not a very powerful Government like this, which has more sure votes, more members who vote *as* it wishes *before* it wishes, than any administration within living memory. And the time is as unfitting as the person. So late in the Session, with so much needful work in arrear, after the attention it gave to the Irish Land Bill—the greatest which Mr. Gladstone in all his experience has known any Parliament give to any measure, —the House of Commons cannot *make* the religious clauses of the Education Bill good: this is the task which the Government at present sets before it, and which seemingly it expects it to accomplish.

In consequence there are whole pages of amendments to this measure more or less similar; and it would needlessly weary our readers to enumerate them all, and to discuss minutely which of them is the best. Speaking generally all these amendments have the same object—they all aim to prevent the teaching in rate-aided schools of *sectarian dogma*; one set of words may be better or worse than another; some may prefer, as Mr. Harcourt proposes, to have a preliminary resolution before going into committee; and others may prefer to move changes in committee. But substantially the end desired is identical; it is to compel the various school teachers to teach not the formularies each of his own sect, but the admitted truths of morality and religion, as the mass of the Christian world believes them.

And this is no doubt the best, if not the only solution of the "religious difficulty" in our primary education which is possible in England at present, and with the feelings which exist in it. A secular education or a mere Church education are alike impossible: the Englishpeople will neither have no religion taught in their schools, nor will they or can they fix which religion. For a moment, perhaps, Mr. Forster fancied that he had discovered a universally acceptable compromise; it may be that he thought, that by delegating the choice to the local boards, he had avoided the difficulty if not vanquished it. But we have shown, and every one is getting to see, that the old dilemma comes back; that teaching the many religions of the School Boards is locally as bad as teaching some one religion which the State chooses for the whole country, since there will always be a minority which rejects that religion and hates to pay for it; and locally this plan is worse, since it abandons the old doctrine which Mr. Gladstone taught in his first book—that the State can judge what is religious truth, and instead distributes the State money among many contending and competing sects. As Mr. Harcourt says, the plan of the Bill has the double disadvantage of being exclusive as regards each place, and of being concurrent as regards the whole country.

But supposing anyone of these amendments to be carried, or, as we hope, the Government to propose a careful equivalent of their own, what will the effect be? It will leave upon it three defects—defects which in some degree we must endure, because they cannot be helped, but which we should distinctly see in order that we may make them as small as we can.

First, As the school boards are left to choose the master, that master will always, or almost so, be of the predominant sect of the School Board, and though the doctrinal formularies of that sect be excluded, and all allusion prohibited, and though the master is set to teach "unsectarian religion" without them, yet the effect will be that in one place we shall have what a churchman thinks unsectarian religion, in a second what a Wesleyan thinks it, in a third an Independent, and these may be —will generally be—a good deal different. Though we have reduced the diversities of our endowed creeds to their minimum, we have not and cannot efface them.

Secondly. This solution will not satisfy some very rigid and extreme Nonconformists. They can still say—"We have the Church rate over again. The parson or the parson's nominee teaches religion in one parish, and we pay him to teach there. No doubt you say he is forbidden to teach specially Church doctrine, and that is true; but still he cannot help teaching something very like it, because he knows what he thinks himself, and does not know anything else." The exclusion of distinctive creeds and special tenets is a mitigation of religious favouritism but it is a mitigation only; it checks its excesses, but it does not diminish its existence.

Thirdly. This amendment cannot satisfy the Roman Catholics or probably the High Anglicans. They think, and with their view must think, that they ought not to teach unsectarian religion, or to tolerate (if they can help) its being taught. They consider they must teach the doctrines of the Church; that at their peril they must not "diminish therefrom or add thereto." Their systems are, by their confession or rather by their boast, exclusive; they have a special revealed system which no one else has, and they would be inconsistent to pare or modify it, and no one who sees their real position can ask them so to do, though he may lament that, from a national system of education, any part of the nation should be excluded.

But subject to these three defects, some such amendment as we have spoken of would solve the "religious difficulty," and give us the education of which we have need,

THE GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE following telegram, dated June 6, 7-40 A.M., has been received at the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople:—

"British Embassy burnt last night. Fire destroyed enormous number of houses. Embassy House gutted; archives and plate saved. Pray publish in the newspapers that nobody belonging to Embassy is injured, although they have lost everything."

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6.

A fearful fire broke out at 1 A.M. yesterday in Pera, which was not got under until nearly midnight. In consequence of a strong wind, the flames spread with alarming rapidity and the English Embassy, the American and Portuguese Consulates, the Naoum Theatre, the Palace of the Armenian Patriarch, many churches, mosques, and several thousand houses and shops in the finest part of Pera were completely destroyed. Several persons were killed and others wounded. The fire is still burning in various places. The loss is immense. The telegraph wires between Pera and Europe were broken; but communication has been re-established this morning at an adjacent point through the promptitude of the telegraph administration. The scene in Pera is heartrending, as thousands of families are in the streets homeless.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 7.

The hospital and the residence of the German charitable society were destroyed, and the invalids were rescued by the gallantry of some of the Germans, two of whom died from the injuries received. The Armenian Church of the Immaculate Conception was seriously damaged, but the copy of the Transfiguration, worked in Gobelin tapestry, and presented by the Empress Eugenie, was saved. A committee has been formed for the relief of the sufferers, and a large amount has been subscribed. All the foreign ambassadors have distributed relief to their countrymen. The *Levant Herald* announces that according to a communication of the police, 7,900 houses have been destroyed, and the total loss is estimated at £5,000,000.

Evening.

The conflagration commenced in the Validé Ischesme-street, at the corner of Dzambar-street, and destroyed the whole quarter comprised within the following boundaries:—Validé Ischesme-street, Dzambar-street, Kavasse Bashi-street, Tata-vola-gardens, Kissini Pasha's-gardens, Hamalt Ischesme-street, the English Embassy, Hamal Bashi-street, High-street, Pera, and Grande-rue. This quarter, which was about one square mile in extent, contained nearly 20,000 houses, one-tenth of which were built of stone, the rest being of wood and plaster. About 50 stone houses leading from the High-street, Pera, to the left were burnt, the spread of the flames being facilitated by the strong north wind. Tokeim-street and Hakkiar, Misk, Imam, Sokya, and Agatch-streets, and others were almost all inhabited by rich Armenians, who that day were celebrating the tenth fête of the constitution, and had formed large pleasure parties and gone into the country. They were all, therefore, absent, and have lost everything. Many other inhabitants were also absent in the country, the day being Sunday. Almost the whole of the Italian working class inhabited one of the quarters destroyed, and have greatly suffered. Among the superior class of residents the English and Armenian are the greatest sufferers, though it is impossible to state with certainty the amount of their losses. Dead bodies are being found every moment, 250 having been discovered up to the present. Detachments of soldiers are in the streets to stop the passage in several places, in consequence of the falling walls, as several persons have already been killed in this manner. Since Sunday the flames reappeared at the back of the French Hospital, but were extinguished by the commander and crew of the Messageries Imperiales steamer. The Government has erected tents, and provisions are served out to all applicants. All precautions were taken at the English Embassy one hour before the fire approached, but it was impossible to prevent the destruction of the edifice. The flames darted upon the roof from a distance of 60 paces, and several men were seriously burnt. Sir Henry Elliott was so absorbed in his efforts to save the building that he took no care of his personal effects, which were in consequence all destroyed. Lady Elliott left the Embassy only just in time, as she was nearly suffocated. The archives and documents of the Embassy were saved. Considerable sums of money have already been received from high personages and several capitalists for the relief of the sufferers by the fire, and it is stated that subscription lists will be opened in most of the European capitals. The Empress of the French has sent 10,000f. to Constantinople, and the Duke de Gramont 5,000f.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.

Many Maltese are among the sufferers by the fire. More than 50 heads of families, who were in great want, have been assisted by the English Consul. The Exchange establishment and the principal bankers have subscribed upwards of £16,000 towards the fund for the relief of the destitute. Many dead bodies have been found to-day.

THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

BOLOGNA, MAY 28.

A SAVING of from 24 to 48 hours, sometimes even more, in the transmission of mails and passengers between England and India is matter for no small amount of congratulation. At the same time one could hardly wonder either at a certain hesitation on the part of the public at accepting a result obtained under such peculiarly difficult conditions, or at the persistent efforts of many whose interests were more or less bound up in the maintenance of the existing route to render those conditions as difficult, and the success obtained as limited as possible. Considerable doubt has, no doubt, also been thrown in the minds of many upon that portion of the new route which for the present forms the connecting link between France and Italy by the startling accounts of its dangers which have appeared in certain rather widely-circulated periodicals, from the pens of those who, having had personal experience of the road itself, might not unnaturally be supposed to speak with authority. A close personal examination, however, of the "means a appliances" by which the danger was to be met, confirmed fully what I had before known theoretically, that there was really no danger at all. In short, I have much pleasure in being able to state that, so far as the first half of it is concerned, the Brindisi route is a complete success. That the country of time is not even greater than it is must be attributed, first to the inevitable delay in crossing Mont Cenis—for even Mr. Fell does not undertake to carry us either up or down a steep mountain pass at the rate of fifty miles an hour—and, secondly, to the not unnatural objection on the part of the company interested in the Marseilles line, and in the continued prosperity of that port, to throw special facilities in the way of a route which, so far as Indian and Australian traffic is concerned, must necessarily be a couple of years more "rub out" Marseilles altogether.

The first portion of the journey is of course identical with that pursued under the old arrangement; and here I may as well mention that an idea, prevalent among those Indians to whom I have spoken in England, that by choosing the Brindisi route they will deprive themselves of the advantages of through booking, and have to take fresh tickets at various points of their continental journey, is a delusion. Such was the case, no doubt, until lately, and a very serious drawback it was. But the ubiquitous Mr. Cook has come to the rescue, and at his office in Fleet-street travellers can be supplied with tickets carrying them all through; as also, if they desire it—as they will be wise to do—with little books of hotel coupons, entitling them to bed, breakfast, dinner, and "services" at the best hotels along the *route*, at the rate of eight shillings a day. At Macon our road branches off from that to Marseilles, and here we get on to the Brindisi route proper. Even as far as this, however, we have gained a considerable advantage over our fellow passengers by the rival line; first, in having secured a additional night at Macon, the train not starting till Saturday morning, while that for Marseilles starts on the Friday evening; and, secondly, in having arranged our journey, so far as picturesque effect is concerned, on a much more satisfactory basis. A dreadful bit of road than that from Paris to very near Dijon must have hardly been to travel, and on first leaving Paris at night, we contrive to get happily over in our sleep, awakening to the picturesque country whence come the generous wines of Burgundy, and which only gives place to the continually increasing beauties of Savoy and the Alps. There is a short interval of comparatively level country for about three quarters of an hour after leaving Macon, but even this from its extreme richness is pleasant to look upon, and at Bourg the mountain scenery begins. The approach is not unlike the familiar approach to Brighton, the first "French slopes" of the Alps looking exceedingly like the downs as seen from about Hassock's Gate. Very shortly, however, they assume a bolder character, and at Amberien, where those who are particular about sitting "with their backs to the horses" should bear in mind that the St. Michel train reverses and runs for the rest of its journey with what was its last carriage in front. We plunge into a deep valley, with richly wooded hills on either side, not at all unlike the scenery about Chaudfontaine and Spa, though with a decided advantage in point of picturesque effect. From this we emerge at Rossilon, running for a short time across a broad open valley, over which, on the right hand, opens a really lovely view. I may observe, by the way, for the benefit of those who relish a panorama, that the sun never penetrates, resides Mr. W. L. Mitchell, inspector general of the line, and one of its two English or rather American managers, his brother Mr. E. Mitchell, whose head-quarters are at St. Michel, being the other. And here we prepare for serious mountain work, exchanging our comfortable engine for one more powerful one, the ordinary and the horizontal driving wheels of which are coupled together instead of working independently, as in the other engine, which has only to use its horizontal motion as an occasional aid. Right up above our heads towers the summit of the pass, and we can trace the road winding backwards and forwards, the above line, on the steep side, along which we now begin to make our way laboriously but steadily at the rate of about five miles an hour, coming now and then almost to a standstill, as steam runs low or a "greasy" patch of rails comes in our way, but plodding successfully onwards nevertheless, till in the middle of one of the long low iron-roofed snow galleries, hot as a furnace with the fiery breath of the labouring engine, and crossed with rods of murky gold, where a stray sunbeam pours in through chink or cranny upon the smoke-laden atmosphere, we pull up for the third time for water, and are informed that we are clear of France at last, and that the frontier which greets us as we rush from our stifling carriage for a short breathing space into the bright snow glare outside the gallery is that of sunny Italy.—*Standard*.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts
On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at Is. 11 1/16d. per Re.
4 " " at Is. 10 15/16d. "
3 " " at Is. 10 7/8d. "
2 " " at Is. 10 13/16d. "
1 " " at Is. 10 3/4d. "
On demand " at Is. 10 11/16d. "
On Scotland and Ireland
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight } at Is. 10 5/8d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocanada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months ..... 5 per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 20th June 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £8,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES